The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,311.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 7, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
———— including postage	,, 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
———— including postage	,, 38	0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
———— including postage	,, 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6	0
———— including postage	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
Back Numbers	,, 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
Third Ditto	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages double the above.
DomesticOccurrences. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Births.

MARVAL—May 5th, at Land's End, Malabar Hill, the wife of Frederick C. Marval, Esq., of a daughter.

PRESCOTT—May 4th, at Sonapore, Mrs. Henry Prescott, the wife of Mr. Henry Prescott, Master of the Indo-British Institution, of a son.

Marriage.

CHESSON—GORMAN—May 1st, at the Mission House, Mahabuleshwar, by the Rev. Dr. J. Wilson, Mr. John Chesson, to Hannah Gorman, both of Paunchgunny.

Death.

WILD—May 1st, at Ahmednuggur, of convulsions, Anne Helena Dwyer, the infant daughter of Conductor William Wild, Commissariat Department, aged 4 months and 1 day.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd	
,, Muscat	8th	22nd	,, Koweit	20th	3rd
,, B. Abbas	11th	25th	,, Bushire	23rd	6th
,, Linga	12th	26th	,, Linga	26th	9th
,, Bahrein	14th	28th	,, B. Abbas	28th	11th
,, Bushire	16th	30th	,, Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander C Tickell, will be despatched as above on 17th May.

N. B—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander, A. Cottier, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1 & 15	
,, Carwar	2	16	,, Bimlipatam	4	18
,, Mangalore	3	17	,, Vizagapatam	4	18
,, Cannanore	4	18	,, Coconada	5	19
,, Calicut	4	18	,, Madras	10	24
,, Cochin	5	19	,, Negapatam	11	25
,, Tuticorin		20	,, Galle	14	
,, Colombo		21	,, Colombo		28
,, Galle			,, Tuticorin		29
,, Negapatam	10	24	,, Cochin	16	1*
,, Madras	16	30	,, Calicut	16	1†
,, Coconada	17	2	,, Cannanore	17	2
,, Vizagapatam	18	3	,, Mangalore	18	3
,, Bimlipatam	18	3	,, Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, A. Irvine, will be despatched as above on the 15th May, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay	..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	,,	Sunday.	Beypore	,,	Sunday.
Vingorla	,,	Sunday.	Calicut	,,	Sunday.
Goa	,,	Monday.	Tellicherry	,,	Monday.
Carwar	,,	Monday.	Cannanore	,,	Monday.
Compta	,,	Monday.	Mangalore	,,	Tuesday.
Mangalore	,,	Tuesday.	Compta	,,	Wednesday.
Cannanore	,,	Wednesday.	Carwar	,,	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	,,	Wednesday.	Goa	,,	Wednesday.
Calicut	,,	Wednesday.	Vingorla	,,	Thursday.
Beypore	,,	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,		Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 12th May, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.				*Up Steamers.*			
Bombay	-Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa	-Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee	,,	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla	,,	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell	,,	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan	,,	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur	,,	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore	,,	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry	,,	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry		Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore	,,	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur	,,	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan	,,	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell	,,	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla	,,	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee	,,	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa	-Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay	-Arr	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 9th May, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES

(under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	,, 37	5	0	
Third Class	,, 23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE fine Screw Steam-ship "JOHN BRIGHT," which has already received a good deal of Cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports as early as practicable. For Freight or Passage apply to

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.

No. 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th proximo.)

THE fine new Iron Ship *Himalaya*, 1065 tons register, Victor Howes, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Himalaya*.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class .... £60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class .... £35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMUNA," 1,390 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched about 4th May.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The S. S. "BHIMA," 1300 tons, will be despatched about the 16th May,

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers, B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICE.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide:—

From Bhownuggur.			From Surat.		
April	12th,	Thursday.	April	9th,	Monday.
,,	18th,	Wednesday.	,,	15th,	Sunday.
,,	24th,	Tuesday.	,,	21st,	Saturday.
,,	30th,	Monday.	,,	27th,	Friday.
May	6th,	Sunday.	May	3rd,	Thursday.
,,	12th,	Saturday.	,,	9th,	Wednesday.
,,	18th,	Friday.	,,	15th,	Tuesday.
,,	24th,	Thursday.	,,	21st,	Monday.
,,	30th,	Wednesday.	,,	27th,	Sunday.
			June	2nd,	Saturday.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively.

VAJESANKUR GOWRISANKUR, For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

WANTED TO SELL, a large quantity of CLAY, situated at Mount Road. For further particulars apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—Mr. J. FRED. PRIGGEN has been appointed MANAGER of the Bombay Branch of above Bank, and is authorised to sign accordingly.

Bombay, 4th May 1866. W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque *Anazi*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Agents of Barque *Anazi*.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The OFFICES of the above Company have THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 2 Forbes Street, to Ash Lane, Rampart Row.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, FIREWOOD DEALERS, IRON FOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—An AUCTION SALE will be held at the Company's premises at Girgaum on MONDAY the 7th instant at 2 P.M., when several lots of Teak Slabs, Logs ends, Bellows and Portable Forges, Carts, Cart Bodies and spare Wheels, Cast Iron, &c. will be submitted for sale.

Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be made on the ground, and the balance before removal. The Lots to be removed within seven days, or they will be resold and the deposit forfeited.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited.)

1st May 1866.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1¼ per lb.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fide* character of the same.

The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.

Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

NOTICES.

STORAGE OF COTTON.—Extensive accommodation for the storage of COTTON and other produce during the Monsoon months can be had in the Godown of the Frere Press Company on the Elphinstone Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. Ryan, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator, Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.

N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice Mr. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

IRON CARGO BARGES FOR SALE.—Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Oriental Ship-owning Association (Limited,) to put up to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following:—

Two IRON CARGO BARGES of 80 tons each, quite new and completely fitted.

The Barges may be seen at the Victoria Bunder, and further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Company, No. 31 Meadow Street, or of the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED) WAREHOUSES, near the Custom House, Marine Street.—This Company will be prepared to store COTTON during the Monsoon, at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited) will be held in the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

Receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet with Profit and Loss Statement;
Elect Directors in room of those retiring;
And other general business connected with the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

In the matter of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India of the year 1857, and of the Bombay Contract and Building Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition praying for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 28th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, presented to the Hon'ble Richard Couch, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, by HETTASINGH MANOCKCHUND, residing at Moombadavie, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, a Creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the said Richard Couch, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, on THURSDAY the 7th day of June, proximo; and any Creditor or Contributory desirous of opposing the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company by the said High Court under the above Act, and for staying all actions and suits against the said Company, should appear at the time of the hearing abovementioned by himself or his Counsel for that purpose. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 3rd day of May 1866.

EDWARD CHAPPLE,
Solicitor for the Petitioner.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of GOVIND GIRDHUR, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant.

WHEREAS the said GOVIND GIRDHUR having declared himself unable to pay his Debts, and being desirous that his Estate should be wound up under the management of Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is therefore hereby given, in pursuance of Clause Four of the said Act, that a Meeting of Creditors of the said Govind Girdhur will be held at the Office of Goculdass Tezpall (No. 5 Elphinstone Circle) on SATURDAY next, the 12th May, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing a Resolution that the Estate of the said Govind Girdhur ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application be made to the High Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP.

Bombay, 4th May 1866.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—SUIT No. 956 of 1865,
(For Debt and Interest Rs. 53,210-14-9.)
THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION. *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
SHAPOORJEE DHUNJEEBHOY .... *Defendant.*
SUIT No. 957 of 1865.
For Debt and Interest Rs. 3,03,475-10-6, (and further Interest on this amount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.)
THE SAME .... *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
THE SAME and JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE... *Defendants.*
SUIT No. 977 of 1865.
(For Principal and Interest Rs. 71,372-2-6.)
BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LTD.) .... *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
SAME and ARDASEER CURSETJI FURDOONJI .... *Defendants.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of three Warrants for sale of moveable property issued out of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above three Suits dated respectively the 23rd day of December last, will be put up for sale by Public Auction in one lot at the premises in Byculla, all the Right, Title and Interest of the abovenamed defendant, Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, of, in, and to the undermentioned immoveable property.

All the piece or parcel of Leasehold Ground situate and being at a place called Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirteen thousand four hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, with the several Messuages, Tenements or Dwelling-houses standing thereon, now in the occupation of the Education Society's Press and Mr. Neuberg respectively.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy in the above specified property.

The abovementioned Property will be sold in 3 Lots.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

A. R. SCOBLE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 7th April 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK }
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Silver Watches.

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—HORSES.—Thirty-three selected HORSES, arrived ex Ship *Stag* from Melbourne, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION without reserve if not previously disposed of, on a day to be hereafter advertised.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
Mrs. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c, &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st *March* to 1st *November*.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a FINAL CALL of Rupees (Rs. 200) Two hundred per Share, on each Share is hereby made, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 21st May 1866, and in default of payment on that date, all Shares on which all Calls have not been paid, will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th April 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, }
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

UNION SHIPPING COMPANY (LD.)—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED), in the Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY the 7th day of May, at 3 o'clock P. M., to confirm the following Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on the 4th April 1866, viz.:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and to appoint Liquidators."

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, with Notes of the Cases upon it, decided in the late Sudder Court and in the present High Courts of Judicature in the three Presidencies; together with various Acts and Orders extending and adapting it to different Provinces: with an Appendix, containing the Act of Parliament and Letters Patent constituting the High Court at Calcutta, and the Indian Acts modifying the Code as applicable to the procedure of that Court, and a collection of Rules and Orders. By L. Broughton, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister and Advocate of the High Court at Calcutta. Rupees 8.

Published by GEO WYMAN & Co., 1 a, Hare Street.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Paid up Capital £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

Head Office, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
,, 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The undersigned having been duly appointed Liquidators of the above Corporation at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 19th ultimo, hereby give Notice to all Debtors of the above Corporation to pay forthwith their several Debts, and to all Creditors to furnish them forthwith with a statement of their respective Claims.

RAGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA, }
TEMOOLJI PESTONJI, } Liquidators.
RAGHUNATH DAMODHUR, }

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 4th April 1866.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY the 9th May 1866, at 11 A. M., at the Gun Carriage Manufactory, Colaba, a quantity of UNSERVICEABLE STORES, comprising Sawn Planks of sorts, Turnings (Brass), Files (Iron), &c. &c.

A deposit of 20 per cent. to be paid on each lot being knocked down. Lots to be paid for and removed within eight days, and all lots not cleared away as specified will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

W. S. HATCH, Lieut.-Col.,
Agent for Gun Carriages.

Colaba, Gun Carriage Office, 2nd May 1866.

THE KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.—The undersigned beg to give notice that they will be prepared to refund the sum of TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER SHARE (equal to twenty-five per cent. of the amount of Calls paid up) on and after MONDAY the 14th May next, on application at the Offices of F. Chambers, Esq., Church Gate Street, Fort.

The Receipts for the First and Second Calls, accompanied by the Original Letters of Allotment, must be deposited three days previously for examination.

Wm. GILBERT, }
F. CHAMBERS, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ORIENTAL PAPER MILLS MACHINERY, &c.—On WEDNESDAY the 13th day of May 1866, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on the premises (by order of the Mortgagees and with the consent of the Mortgagor) all that piece of leasehold Land, in extent 2,370 square yards or thereabouts, with the Mills, Buildings, Machinery and other appliances used in the manufacture of Paper erected thereon, situated and being on the Parell Road and known as the Oriental Paper Mills.

The Machinery is strong and serviceable, and attached to it are Pulping Cisterns for the preparations of Rags and other materials for Paper-making. The Machinery has been recently purchased, and is of a first class description; and it is believed that with an outlay of about Rupees 2,000 a month a nett profit of Rupees 1,500 per month might be realized. The investment is strongly recommended to the consideration of Capitalists as one which has a large field of operation in Bombay and little if any competition.

The Premises are held of Wittoba Mancojee and Cassinath Wittoba under a lease for 19 years and 6 months, from 20th January 1862, at a yearly rental of Rupees 225, a copy of which Lease will be produced at the time of sale for inspection.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, or to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICES.

GAS TAR.—The Bombay Gas Company (Limited) have for disposal 1,000 Gallons of GAS TAR, for which TENDERS will be received up to the 12th instant.

THOS. PROUD,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

Fort Office, 1, Church Lane, 2nd May 1866.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum will be charged on all UNPAID CALLS from this date.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent; Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN, Agent of ISMAIL KHAN, Artist Painter, Delhi, will remain in Bombay during one month from this date for the purpose of registering orders for copies to be taken on Ivory from Photographs. Ladies and Gentlemen intending to avail themselves of his services, are requested to address their orders in writing to "MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN," Bhendy Bazaar, near Aga Khan's Stable.

Bombay, 10th April 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—

PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of PONDICHERRY and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

RECEIVED, per last Overland Mail, a choice and handsome collection of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

Also, a large selection of SPECTACLES, with coloured Glasses.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

धी बांबे बरमा तरेडींग कारपोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

ધી બોમબે બરમાહ તરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation at No. 1, Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, on MONDAY the 21st day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,—to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Corporation held on the 18th April, instant, viz.—

"That the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation be, and they are hereby, cancelled; and that the following shall from this time be the Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation (here follow the new Articles of Association, copies of which can be obtained by the Shareholders on application at the Office of the Company.)"

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 19th April 1866.

EX "HIMALAYA."—Just landed, and now exposed for sale, a selected Invoice of the undermentioned goods:—Best Brittannia Metal Tea-pots, sets of Block Tin Covers, Deed Boxes with superior Tumbler Locks, Garden Tools in chest complete.

A selection of the following new and popular Games:—Prince of Wales' Game, Royal Star, German Ball, Parlour Ringelett, Puff and Dart, Skittles, Parlour Aunt Sally, Outward Bound, Young Naturalist, Royal Quartette, La Belle France, Prince and Princess.

Stationery.—Best White Blotting Paper, Blotting Pads of the following convenient sizes:—Demy Folio, ½ to Demy Folio 1/8th Demy Folio, Office Ink in pints, half a quarter pints. Copying Presses of sizes.

Fishing Tackle, with best Rod and Lines, and an assortment of Gut Hooks, Double and Single Gimp Hooks and Winches.

Patent Mincers and Sausage Machines, admirably adapted for Private Families, Messes, and Hotels.

A small consignment of superior Eau-de-Cologne.

Elegant Perambulators with Hoods.

A choice selection of Champagne in Quarts and Pints. Brandy of the best brands, and superior Sauterne.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
Mess and General Agents.

No. 7, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Caution.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses.

No. 1.—Small size, Ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces ... ...Rs. 70
,, 2.—Do. do. Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces ... ... ,, 70
,, 3.—Larger size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces ... ... ,, 65
,, 4.—Do. Brown Russia with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with rings and swivel to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder... 80
,, 5.—Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4 ... ... ,, 80

⁂ All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each Binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.

No. 6.—A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame ... ...Rs. 35
,, 7.—Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl dots, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings ... ... ,, 10

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE OR DOMESTIC SODA-WATER APPARATUS, for the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures, Soda-Water, Sparkling Lemonades, Carbonated Water, Mineral Water, &c., &c.

The Improved Double Patent Gazogene is made to hold six bottles of Soda-Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is only four annas, it reduces the Soda-Water to the cost of eight annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda-Water, Carbonate-Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

The improved Double Patent Gazogene is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private individuals, an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated Mineral-Waters can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the improved Gazogene of the six Soda Water bottle size, Rs. 20, Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders } All enclosed in
Twelve White-papered Powders } one hermetically sealed
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders } Tin Box.
Rs. 3 per Box, Net Cash.

N. B.—The three twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated-Water or of Soda-Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda-Water bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

FOR CASH ONLY.

Parties wishing to have a monthly or quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE ..	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

M. B. FORSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of BEER, bottled by this well known Firm, has just arrived per *Anazi*, and will be landed in a few days. Quarts Rs. 6, Pints Rs. 3½ per dozen.

Bombay, 3rd May 1866. LEGGATT & Co.

SHERRY, bottled by J. and R. McCracken. Superior WINE, in 2 dozen Cases, at Rs. 25 per doz. Very fine WINE, ditto ditto, at ,, 30 do. Also a few Cases Choice Hock at Rs. 36 per dozen.

Samples at G. B. GLADDING,
Apollo Street, near High Court.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	,,
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	,,
,, ,, 2 ,, pts.	14	,,
Old Tom	Rs. 20	,,

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	,, 15	,,
Do. Do.	,, 13	,,
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	,, 38	,,
PORT (Carbonell's)	,, 32	,,
SHERRY do.	,, 32	,,
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases	,, 30	,,
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	,, 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	30	,,

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. ,, Do.	40
Do. ,, a Crown	30
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	24
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), three large, airy BUNGALOWS at Upper Colaba. Rent Rs. 200, 300, and 500 per mensem. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the GROUND FLOOR of a House, end of Love Lane, on the Mount Road, Mazagon, containing 4 Rooms, one Bath Room, one Godown, and Kitchen. Rent Rs. 45. Apply to "G.," Office *Times of India*.

TO LET, a well furnished upper-storied BUNGALOW, beautifully situated in a fine open position on Malabar Hill. Rent moderate. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, the FIRST FLOOR of a large House, situated at Rampart Row, particularly fit for a Bank or Merchant's Office. Apply to Mr. FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY MAMA, No. 107, Moody Street, Fort.

TO LET, several OFFICES in the business part of the Fort, large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, "TERRACE COTTAGE," on Matheran Hill, furnished. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. Binks. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, the PREMISES in Meadow Street; at present occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation (Limited).

TO LET, HOUSE No. 8, Church Gate Street; LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; and EWART'S LODGE, at Matheran. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 21st March 1866.

TO LET (with immediate possession), 1st and 3rd Floors of the HOUSE in No. 9, Hornby Row, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas Randall & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO LET, (immediate possession), the SHOP lately vacated by Messrs. Thornhill & Co., in Medow Street. Apply to

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st May 1866.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's" Magnesia, and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome PARK PHÆTON, self-driving: never been used; built under the owner's superintendence by Fuller & Co., Bath. Price Rs. 1,000. To be seen at the Veterinary Company's Stables, Byculla.

FOR SALE, a SODA WATER MACHINE—150—with Leathers, Bands, Indicator, Bottling Machine, 100 gross Soda Water Bottles, 9 cases Sulphuric Acid, 25 cwt. Whiting, and all other necessaries for the manufacture of Soda Water. Will be sold at Invoice Price.

J. A. BROWN & Co.,
3rd May 1866. 13 Meadow Street.

FOR SALE,—a cheap BARGAIN,—the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, one strong CARRIAGE and a pair of strong serviceable Arab HORSES, complete. One very strong Office SHIGRAM and HARNESS. One strong, hardworking SHIGRAM HORSE. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.

FOR SALE, the fine fast sailing Ship *Wurtemberg*, about 900 Tons English Register, in good condition, and well found, newly repaired and Copper fastened. For further particulars and terms apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 4th May 1866.

FOR SALE—

Two Hand Lathes, 10 inches centres, 12 feet bed, with compound slide rest, hand rest and top driving apparatus.

One Screw-cutting Lathe, 7½ inches centres, 10 feet bed, with carriage and compound slide rest, grab chuck, top driving apparatus, and complete set of change wheels.

To be seen at the "Prince of Wales" Press Co.'s House, Colaba.

27th April 1866.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on MONDAY the 21st May next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 30 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators

No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.

1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Arab Carriage Horses.

1 Gray Arab Riding Horse.

To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road Byculla.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Bombay Almanac issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

We have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India*. Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

The *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Mecum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

The *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the Bombay Gazette office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

The Bombay Almanac for 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its price, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press*.—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

We are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette*. The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-5, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Saturday Afternoon.

Owing to the telegraphic news of Cotton at 11½ pence, the market assumed a better tone this day at a late hour in the evening. Backbays advanced from 3,000 to 4,200 per share; New Elphinstones from 30 to 25 discount; Elphinstones close at 650; Freres 100; Mazagons 300; United Victorias 1,300 per share; Bombay Bank Shares at 1½ per cent discount; Commercials 40 discount; Old Financials 18 discount; Credit Mobilier 6 discount. Market quiet.

PRICE CURRENT, 5th May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)	295 to 300
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	300 to 305
Surat and Broach (New)	285 to 290
Porebunder (New)	275 to 280
Veeraval (New)	275 to 280
Khandeish (New)	290 to 295
Dharwar (now ready)	330 to 335
Hinghunghaut (New)	330 to 335
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	295 to 300

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—May 5.

Stevens, Lieutenant, 1st Light Cavalry, on sick leave, from Deesa.

Stevens, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.

Sargeant, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Berar.

DEPARTURES.—May 5.

Sperrin, Lieutenant J. E. M., 95th Foot, on leave, to England.

Stevens, Major A., 32nd M. N. I., on leave, to England.

Grant, Major P. J., 1st Royal Fusiliers, on sick leave, to Europe.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 4th May.

Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals E. Mahaffy is posted to the Northern Division.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostanee by the lower standard:—

Major T. B. Fanshawe, H. M.'s 33rd Foot, and Lieutenant A. F. Lambe, H. M.'s 96th Foot.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, April 28.*)

Captain G F. Hayward, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as 2nd in Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

The following officers have passed the prescribed examination by the second or higher standard:—

Lieutenant R. Bullock, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Lieutenant K. J. L. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts; Lieutenant J. Fitz-Gerald, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and Lieutenant D. W. Laughton, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, liable to a further examination in the vernacular of the District.

Captain W. Kincaid, 22nd Madras Native Infantry, Political Assistant for the adjustment of frontier disputes in Bhopal, is appointed Assistant Political Agent in Bundelcund, and Judge of the Small Cause Court and Contonment Magistrate of Nowgong.

Major J. J. Fulton has, at his own request, been permitted to resign his appointment as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in the Central Provinces. His services are accordingly replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. H. Read, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, is promoted to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, vice Major Fulton.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following appointments:—

Behar Mounted Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant Charles Venables Argles, to be Captain.

Cornet Alexander Shaw Urquhart, to be Lieutenant.

Trooper Augustus John Elliot, to be Cornet.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Major Charles Baldwin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Nursingpore District, for twenty months.

Lieutenant William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, of the late 44th Regiment, Native Infantry, Adjutant 14th Bengal Cavalray (Lancers); Lieutenant John Herschel, of the Royal Engineers First Assistant, Great Trigonometricel Survey; and Ensign Robert Macniminie, (Unattached) doing duty with the local Battery of Garrison Artillery, for twenty months, under the new Regulations.

Lieutenant Percy Wyndham Smith, of the General List, Infantry, Quarter Master, 5th Punjab Infantry, for eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

Lieutenant Francis Kellett Hawkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Sultanpore, Oudh, for twenty months.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals George Schuyler Cardew, of the Medical Department, for twenty months, under the new Regulations.

Major Henry Cortlandt Anderson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Rawul Pindee, for twenty months.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Seymour Smith, M. B., of the Medical Department, Civil, Deyrah, for twenty months, under the new Regulations.

Captain John Moore Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Gowhatty, for twenty months.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain (Brevet Major) Mark Edward Currie, of the Royal Artillery, Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Carriages, Futtehgurh, for six months, under the new Regulations.

Lieutenant C. E. Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 5th Regiment, Punjab Infantry, for six months, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Edward John Wild, of the late 40th Native Infantry, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer of the 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment, Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Australia and the Cape of Good Hope on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years under the old Regulations.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Surgeon Major G. E. Morton, M. D., to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals G. S. Cardew, or until further orders.

4th Infantry.—Captain T. T. Turton, of the Madras Staff Corps, Officiating 2nd in Command, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as paid Doing-duty Officer, retaining his appointment as Officiating 2nd in Command, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Captain A. Drury, resigned, and until the return to India of Captain H. J. E. Teed, or until further orders.

Punjab Frontier Force.

1st (*Seikh*) *Infantry.*—Lieutenant A. G. Ross, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain H. C. P. Rice, or until further orders.

Captain J. J. Boswell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Rawul Pindee, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant A. G. Ross.

3rd (*Punjab*) *Infantry.*—Captain G. N. Saunders, Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Captain P. C. Rynd, proceeded to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate.

Lieutenant C. K. Mackinnon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Captain G. N. Saunders.

Lieutenant A. W. Graham, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Doing-duty Officer, 2nd Seikh Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lieutenant C. K. Mackinnon

5th Punjaub Infantry.—Lieutenant A. W. C. Read, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant C. E. Stewart, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Carnegie Boswell, of Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Madras and the Neilgherries on private affairs, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months from the 1st proximo, under the new Regulations.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
6	Golden Pledge	Morris	Aden, April 7.
	Martaban (s)	Tickell	Bussora, April 23.
6	Behar (s)	Blake	Hongkong, April 15.
	Krishna (s)	Morrison	Suez, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
5	Yamuna (s)	Bonfellow	Aden and Suez.
	Niphon (s)	Peake	China.
	Taptee (s)	Druitz	Varavul.
	Merchantman	Mauryian	London.
	General Outram (s)	Hewitt	Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Behar.*—Mr. Shapoorjee; Mr J. M. Mehrjee; Mr. R. S. Migra; Mr Mahomed Ally Moideen; Mr. Mahomed Ally; Mr. Allibhoy; Mr. Lalla; Mr. Pestonjee; Mr. Sparkes; and Dr. Boyes.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per *Martaban.*—Saw one of H. M.'s vessels, supposed to be the *Pantaloon*, near the Barrawak Island. Passed several bales of cotton and pieces of wreck 70 miles from Bombay.

Per *Behar.*—On May 5th passed off Goa British barque *Good Success* and American ship *J. P Whibury*, both steering to northward.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

French Barque *Belle Marie*, G averan, bound to Kurrachee.

Ship *Charlotte*, Logan, bound to Rangoon.

Ship *Mofussilite*, Murray, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Alnagar*, R. Peterson, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Beatrice*, J. Thomas, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Victoria Bridge*, W. Laury, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

S. S. *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee.

Ship *Jumna*, for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

The past week has surpassed all previous ones since the commencement of the year in depression and commercial anxiety. The telegrams from England have continued most adverse to shippers of cotton. Great uneasiness is felt about the stability of several large cotton speculators, and the difficulty in making financial arrangements has compelled many parties to stay operations which would otherwise have been thought safe; and the week closes with a feeling of despondency almost amounting to despair.

For *Liverpool.*—This is the only market that has shown any symptoms of animation, but the demand has been so feeble as scarcely to merit notice, and it is lamentable to see so many fine vessels lying idle, it being next to impossible to obtain cargo for them on any terms. *Going ships* have with much difficulty obtained £2-0-0 to fill up, and speculators who took up tonnage a few weeks ago have been caught with their bargains and are either reletting at a great loss or the ship's consignees are doing so on their account. The highest rate now obtainable for a first class ship not commenced to load cannot be quoted over £1 10s. per ton.

For *London.*—The *Planet*, 677 tons, has accepted £2 per ton for a cargo of cotton, her consignees being the shippers.

For *Havre.*—There is nothing doing.

Current quotations which are quite nominal are as follows:—

For Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10 0 to £2 0 0	per ton.
	Seeds	£0 15 0 to £0 17 6	do.
London	Cotton	£1 15 0 to £2 0 0	do.
	Seeds	£1 0 0 to £1 5 0	do.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0 0	do.

—*Bombay Saturday Review, April 5.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MOULMAIN DIRECT.
(*To sail on the 15th May*)

THE Ship "CARDROSS," R. Gilchrist, Master. For Freight or Passage apply to HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash, or the Master on board.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "MALTA," (1,942 Tons, and 500 H. P.) Captain Hyde, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 14th May, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 3rd May 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Saturday the 12th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Monday morning.

STEAMER TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "OTTAWA," 1,274 tons, and 200 H. P., Captain Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 15th May, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Friday the 11th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipts is not in the Company's Office by 11 A. M., on the 12th.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 3rd May 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR SALE, a BULL DOG. Apply to Captain SALT, Ship *Wilfred*, or CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, Apollo Street.

TO LET, a comfortable, cool BUNGALOW on Maria Hill, Mazagon, newly painted, matted, and papered. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an airy BUNGALOW with Garden, situate on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Lieut.-Col. Vincent. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

NOTICE TO RECLAMATION COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—A quantity of STIFF MUD, now being removed out of the Lower Bombay Docks, can be supplied to parties willing to provide their own Carts or Boats for its removal.

For further particulars apply to the Dock Master.

By order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th May 1866.

BLAIRGOWRIE, PERTHSHIRE.—A WIDOW LADY without Family is prepared to receive a few YOUNG CHILDREN, Orphan or Indian, as BOARDERS. She has been long accustomed to the management and tuition of Children, and will devote her whole time to them. Blairgowrie is well known as one of the healthiest localities in Scotland; and there are excellent Schools, should public be preferred to private tuition. Terms and references on application to Messrs. MIDDLETON, Booksellers, High Street, Dundee, Scotland.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation are hereby requested to attend a MEETING to be held in the Registered Office of the Corporation on WEDNESDAY the 9th instant at 3 P. M., for the purpose of considering the most advantageous course to be pursued in winding up the affairs of the Corporation.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.

Hornby Row, 5th May 1866.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—

100	Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.	
300	Cases Tobacco.	
200	Bundles Rosin.	
50	Bundles Apples	Rs. 2 per. doz.
100	Half Bundles Apples.	
30,000	Feet Deals.	

BENJ. F. FIELD Junior,
Agent, Tudor Company.

Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalla Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Vehar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to

RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR,
No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.

4th May 1866.

A PROTESTANT WIDOW LADY, residing in the best part of Liverpool, near Prince's Park, desires to receive into her Family two or three little Girls from India, whose Parents may be anxious to secure for them a first rate English education, combined with careful training and a happy Home. Her two Daughters, finished on the Continent, speak and write German and French with fluency, are excellent Pianists, and draw in Crayon and Water Colours.

References in Liverpool: Archdeacon JONES, Waterloo Road, Rev. W. H. FALCONER, Incumbent of St. Bride's Church, Thomas Carlisle, Esq., of Calcutta.

For further particulars please to apply to
C. H. LUCIUS, Elphinstone Circle.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF BOMBAY COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION. —FIRST RETURN OF CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST RETURN OF TWO HUNDRED RUPEES per Share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, in the Town Hall, on and after WEDNESDAY the 2nd of May 1866, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., to those Shareholders in the above Company who have paid the full Call of Rs. 400 per Share.

Shareholders will be required to produce their Letters of Allotment for endorsement, and sign the Receipt Book which is lying at the Office.

THOS. C. HAYLLAR,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Liquidators, International Exhibition of Bombay Company (Limited).

Town Hall, 25th April 1866

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Governor General of India in Council, and in the matter of JOHN GORDON, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant.

Mr. Scoble being of Counsel for the Petitioner, Hugh Bowie Macculloch, moves for an order to wind up the Estate of John Gordon under Section 6 of the said Act in the terms of the Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Creditors of the said John Gordon, held on the Twenty-sixth day of April, instant, whereupon and on reading the Petition of the said Hugh Bowie Macculloch filed this day and the exhibit marked A annexed thereto, and also on reading the said Resolutions and the several Advertisements of the said Meeting in the various English and Vernacular Newspapers, dated respectively the Twentieth and Twenty-sixth, and filed on the Twenty-seventh days of April, instant, it is ordered that the said Resolutions be, and they are hereby, confirmed, and that the Estate of the said John Gordon be wound up under the management of Trustees, and upon the conditions named and specified in the said Petition, and in the Resolution thereto annexed; and it is further ordered, that this order be advertised within three days from the date hereof in two daily English Newspapers, namely, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*, and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers, namely, the *Bombay Jami Jamshed* and the *Bombay Summachar*, published in Bombay, and in the next publication of the *Bombay Government Gazette*. Witness Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 28th day of April 1866.

By the Court,
CHAS. D. BENTLEY,
1st Deputy Registrar.

Seal.

J. W. ORR,
Sealer.
The 4th of May 1866.

Messrs. MACFARLANE & GREEN,
for John Gordon.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

TUESDAY, 8th MAY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!!

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OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ottawa*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 16th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——May 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Tuesday	...	... 8th	2h. 33m. A.M.
New Moon, Monday	...	...14th	7h. 49m. P.M.
First Quarter Monday	...	...21st	2h. 49m. P.M.
Full Moon, Tuesday	...	...29th	6h. 9m. P.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	7	Moon passes 5° 15' N. of Jupiter at 0-35 A.M.	5 30	6 22	3 23	3 49	4th May 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 13s. 7.
Tues.	8	Moon last Quarter at 2-33 Mars in Perihelion at 10-27	5 30	6 23	4 22	4 54	
Wed	9	Ascension Day—Holy	5 29	6 23	5 31	6 9	
Thurs	10	Thursday. Moon passes 2° 13' N. of	5 29	6 24	6 47	7 26	
Fri.	11	Mars at 4 31 A.M.	5 28	6 24	8 2	8 32	
Sat.	12	Mercury at greatest elongation 25° 53' W at 6-1 A.M.	5 28	6 24	9 1	9 30	
Sun.	13	Sunday after Ascension	5 28	6 25	9 54	10 19	

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"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	April 19	Kurrachee	May 2
Agra	May 1	Lahore	April 28
Allahabad	April 30	London	April 10
Australia	Mar. 24	Mauritius	April 7
Alexandria	April 11	Madras	May 1
Bangalore	April 28	Malta	April 9
Calcutta	April 30	Meerut	May 1
Cape	Feb. 13	Ootacamund	April 26
Ceylon	April 30	Oudh	April 25
Cochin	Mar. 18	Penang	April 24
Delhi	May 1	Punjaub	April 23
France	April 4	Suez	April 22
Hongkong	April 14	Singapore	April 22

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1866.

We are glad to hear that there is now some hope of the strong claims, to better treatment, of a very valuable class of public servants, receiving the favourable consideration of Government. A committee, of which Inspector-General Arnott, C. B., of the Bombay Medical Service, is president, is now sitting in Bengal, charged, amongst other duties, with that of enquiring into the present state of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department. One of the points which will be investigated by this committee is, the pay of the various ranks in that department—which are those of senior apothecary, apothecary, steward, assistant apothecary, and apprentice. Another point to be enquired into, will be, we suppose, the present working of this department. We shall offer a few remarks on each of these subjects. In this Presidency there are, exclusive of the natives of this class, altogether one hundred and ninety-five subordinate Medical officers. Of these there are three of the first rank, twenty-five of the second, sixteen of the third, sixty of the fourth, and eighty-nine of the fifth or probationary grade. The total monthly remuneration of the senior apothecaries, who are men of about forty years' standing in the department, is two hundred and fifty rupees; of the junior apothecaries, who have served over twenty-seven years, one hundred and forty-five rupees; of the stewards, who reckon from twenty-five to twenty-seven years' service, one hundred and twenty-six rupees; of the assistant apothecaries, whose service amounts to from five to twenty-four years, seventy rupees; and of the apprentices, or probationers, twenty-two and a half rupees, with free rations. Each of these rates of pay, including allowances, is subject to a deduction for house-rent, ranging in amount from seven to fifteen rupees. The senior apothecaries are placed in charge of small stations and dispensaries. The junior apothecaries and the other grades are mostly engaged in the performance of regimental hospital duties. The regimental apothecary, besides having charge of the medicines and appliances, and being answerable for the number, description, condition, accurate preparation and safety of these, is also held responsible as regards the practical administration of remedies at all hours of the day and night. It is also the duty of the regimental apothecary to attend all ordinary regimental cases of parturition occurring amongst the wives of the non-commissioned officers and men. He is, moreover, required in the absence of the medical officers to afford medical assistance to cases of accident and to cases of sickness suddenly occurring in the regiment. It is furthermore his duty to make out all indents, requisitions, and returns which are called for from the apothecary's branch of the Subordinate Medical Department. The apothecary is, therefore, an official whose time is nearly entirely occupied in the discharge of extremely onerous duties. Unlike any other Government servants, he is never at liberty to consider any period whatever of the twenty-four hours as peculiarly his own, or such as he could uninterruptedly assign for sleep, amusement, open air exercise, or other essential personal and family requirements. He is not only supposed to be, but actually is, constantly on duty. The apothecary of a regiment is, therefore, little less than an exceedingly ill-requited slave. The steward is entrusted with the charge of all hospital stores not belonging to the apothecary's branch, including bedding, clothing, barrack furniture, wines, beer, brandy, conveyances, and cattle. He also pays the hospital servants, and is responsible for the quality of the hospital cooking, the proper lighting of the hospital, and that the diets and extras of the patients are issued as prescribed. In addition to this the steward is obliged to frame all the indents, requisitions, and returns which are required in connection with these stores. For duly discharging all these functions the steward, no matter of what length of service, receives only the meagre monthly pittance of one hundred and twenty-six rupees. What aggravates the case of both the regimental apothecary and the steward is that, either may be called upon to perform, for an indefinite period, the twofold duties of both grades, without receiving any extra compensation whatever. Herein also do these appointments differ from those held by any of the other classes of warrant officers employed in the other subordinate Government departments. The assistant apothecaries do duty with regiments and batteries of artillery. In the latter position they act in the double capacity of apothecary and steward. Some of these men have served no less than twenty-four years. Yet their monthly pay, all told, never exceeds its original amount, which is seventy rupees. The apprentices have little to complain of, except as regards their quarters, which, generally, consist of a small portion of hospital verandah, or of some miserable little room, badly lighted and ventilated, in which each youth has probably less than one half of the necessary amount of breathing space. These subordinate Medical officers are drawn from the same class which supplies the Public Works, Ordnance, and Commissariat Departments with their warrant officers. The duties of the former, to be faithfully and intelligently discharged, do certainly demand the exercise of as great abilities as are required in the latter. The duties of the warrant officers of the Public Works, Ordnance and Commissariat Departments cannot be considered as being, in any sense, more exacting than are those of the warrant officers of the Medical Department. Yet how greatly superior are the prospects and pay of the former class. A non-commissioned officer, entering either of the former departments, may eventually receive a monthly salary of five, six, or even seven hundred rupees. The highest monthly pay which a warrant Medical officer of this Presidency can ever expect to receive, is the sum of two hundred and fifty rupees. As we have shown, this amount can only be drawn by three of the one hundred and ninety-five members of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Department. The vast majority of these never draw more than one hundred and forty-five rupees. The question arises as to why there should be such an extraordinary difference as that pointed out in the manner of remunerating equally meritorious servants as we hold all those belonging to the several subordinate departments mentioned to be. It is hard to explain so unjust and invidious a distinction unless on the hypothesis that the apothecaries and stewards being only *medical* servants, it would be unfair to concede to them any more proportionately liberal treatment than has been uniformly awarded to their professional superiors. Let us see what the consequences are of this way of dealing with these subordinate Medical officers. One result is that, only the most inferior recruits are, as a rule, obtainable for this department. Another result is that, it is frequently found to be impossible to make of such recruits other than very bad Medical subordinates. Of these there are by far too many in this and the other Presidencies, as both army surgeons and their patients are too painfully conscious. Bad Medical subordinates can, and often do, effect more mischief, in respect to military life, health, and efficiency, than many people imagine. A bad Medical subordinate is an unmitigated curse to all with whom he comes in professional contact. To illustrate the present working of this department, let us take a case from real life. Not many months since there was a certain hospital steward whose performance of duty was so very unsatisfactory as to call forth the disapprobation and remonstrances of his direct medical superior. His accounts were most inaccurately kept, he was excessively lazy, negligent, and stupid, and the beer, wines, and brandy which were issued from his store to the sick were discovered to have been on more than one occasion watered and adulterated. Finding remonstrance and advice useless, his superior was obliged to report him as being incompetent to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the division. With the report evidence proving the steward's incompetency was forwarded. Not considering this evidence sufficient, the Deputy Inspector General called for further proof. This was at once supplied, showing that this hospital steward was totally unable to do a single sum in any of the first four simple arithmetical rules; and, moreover, that his reading and writing attainments were uncommonly defective. He confessed in writing his inability to do any sum in simple multiplication or in simple division. He was unable either to enumerate or add up any sum in simple addition. One of his exploits in the second rule of arithmetic was an original and naturally ineffective effort to deduct a larger from a smaller sum. His examination papers, including the confession referred to, were duly transmitted to the divisional Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, by whom they were to have been submitted for the consideration of higher authority. Whether these papers were thus submitted or not is unknown. But one thing is well known, and it is this, that the hospital steward in question, who was clearly proved to have been utterly incompetent to discharge the duties of his office and whose elementary ignorance was so conspicuous, was promoted, aye, actually promoted to the still more responsible post of an apothecary, shortly after the date on which the latest and most astounding proofs of his inefficiency had been forwarded to the divisional Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. Had the administration of the Subordinate Medical Department been wholesome, or otherwise than decidedly imbecile, such a promotion as this never could have been dreamt of, far less made. We have said that the terms offered to Medical warrant officers are not such as can be considered sufficient to attract to this department really good men. Yet although there exists, as might have been expected, a large proportion of very lamentable examples of the Medical warrant class, it cannot be asserted that, many worthy men belonging to this department are not to be met with in the different Presidencies. We are acquainted with several of these who are honest, intelligent and most respectable in every way; and often have we sincerely regretted the ill luck which forced these excellent men to become warrant Medical officers. In any of the other lines which we have instanced, their merits would assuredly not have remained unrecognized, as these have been. The case of the apothecaries and of the other grades in the Subordinate Medical Department recommends itself to the serious consideration of Government. Like bad physicians and bad surgeons, unqualified apothecaries may do an infinite amount of irreparable injury. Not only may this result happen to sick non-commissioned officers and men and to their wives and children. The apothecaries being the dispensers of medicines which are intended for officers, it is evident that these, too, may suffer, as well as the more humble ranks, from pharmaceutical ignorance or neglect. We do not think that the members of the Subordinate Medical Department should be paid less than the warrant officers of other subordinate Government departments to which we made allusion. The duties of the former are quite as important as those of the latter, and they are certainly not less arduous. The concession of a fair scale of remuneration would not only tend to render the present members contented and more efficient, but would likewise help to induce promising young lads to accept its warrant. But this is not the only concession which is required to make this department what it should be. Better accommodation, than at present exists, must be provided for these officers. Their rules, relative to leave of absence and retirement, also require favourable revision. We briefly indicate these requirements in the hope that Government will not fail in doing what it can towards placing this hitherto grievously neglected department on a footing of thorough efficiency.

The *Englishman, Weekly Journal*:—Our Allahabad contemporary rejoices in being able to furnish its readers with a list of the new recipients of the 2nd and 3rd class of the Order of the Exalted Star of India. Probably a less credulous person than the editor of the said journal would have had his suspicions roused by the curious classification which places Mr. Seth Apcar at the head of the 2nd class, while the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal figures in the 3rd class, in company with Mr. Maine, Mr. Grey, Colonel Durand, Mr. Justice Norman, and a number of names whom we should scarcely have expected to see invested with honours inferior to those bestowed upon Dr. Chuckerbutty and many others whose names appear in the higher grade. That the whole affair is a hoax must be abundantly clear, although the less said as to its being a good one the better.

The *Pioneer*:—The death of a young officer, a Civil Engineer in the Department of Public Works, has lately taken place at Umballa, under circumstances so painful, and so suggestive of possible danger to every one of us, that we think it well to notice the subject prominently, for the sake of the warning conveyed. Mr. A. N. Nimmo, the unfortunate gentleman alluded to, had a bearer whose child was seized with small-pox, and subsequently died. The man attended on his master daily, who, unconscious of the fact, caught the contagion in its most virulent form, and was taken in from the Markundah Bridge Works (upon which he was engaged) to Umballa to die. Mr. Nimmo is stated to have been a clever, promising officer, and his promotion to a higher grade as Assistant Engineer appeared in the *Punjab Gazette* a day or two after his death. For the sake of the living, it may be needful to enquire whether such an offence as wilfully endangering the existence of another, as in the instance in question, cannot be made punishable under any provision of the Penal Code. The cruel and dishonest reticence of Mr. Nimmo's bearer amounted in effect to culpable homicide, and we should be glad to hear that the authorities in Umballa had at least taken steps to set a mark on the man, with a view to preventing his obtaining service again.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Private Telegram.

LONDON, 1st May.

Fair (new) Dhollera 11½d., tendency downwards.

LONDON, 1st May, afternoon.

Fair Dhollera, on the spot, 11d.
Fair Western, do. 10d.
Sold remaining Dhollera at 12d.
Bank rate expected to be raised.

By Indian Telegraph.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 5th May.

Money Market easy.
Bank Bills, six months' sight 2s. 1d.
Credits 2s. 1⅛d.; little doing.
Bank of Madras Shares Rs. 77½ per cent. premium; tending downwards.
Nothing doing in Government Paper.
Western Cotton 200, quotations nominal, but dealers refuse to reduce prices.
Freights nominal.
General depression.

TUTICORIN, 3rd May.

Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Cochin.

CALICUT, 4th May.

Steamer *Punjaub* sailed for Cochin.

MASULIPATAM, 5th May.

Steamer *Madras* sailed for Coconada.

ENGLISH NEWS TO THE 10TH APRIL.

The B. & B. S. O. Co.'s Steamer *Krishna*, Captain Morrison, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning from Suez, bringing a mail of the above date. She left that port on the 22nd ult. and Aden on the — inst.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, April 10.*)

Meetings in favour of the Government Reform Bill have been held in a great number of places throughout the country. Ministers calculate on a small majority.

Prussia has addressed a despatch to the non-German Powers expressing her fear that she may be forced into an aggressive policy by the proceedings of Austria. She has also replied to the Austrian note, repeating the assertion that she has been obliged to take defensive steps by the attitude of Austria. In her answer, Austria accuses Prussia of intriguing with Italy. Armaments are going forward on both sides.

The German Federal Diet has met at Frankfort, and received propositions from Prussia for convening an Assembly by universal suffrage to consider a reform of the Federal government.

The President of the United States has vetoed the Civil Rights Bill, by which the full rights of citizens would have been conferred on the coloured population.

Orders have been issued for the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico—the first detachment to leave in November, 1866, and the last in November, 1867.

The Fenian organisation is still carried on in America, but what it is intended to accomplish does not seem to be settled. The excitement has abated in Canada.

A marriage has been arranged between the Princess Mary of Cambridge and Prince Von Teck of Wurtemburg.

France is forming an army of observation, and the garrisons on the frontier are being reinforced.

It is said that arrangements have been made for putting an Italian army in motion against Venetia or the Tyrol, in concert with Prussia, should war break out between Austria and Prussia.

The Queen is understood to have written two autograph letters to the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, urging the inexpediency of going to war.

The French Government has suffered another electoral defeat, the Opposition candidate having been elected a member of the Council General of Pau by a large majority.

The cattle plague is rapidly dying out.

Diversities of opinion are said to exist at the Conference on the Danubian Principalities, but all the members agree in the necessity of preserving the sovereignty of the Sublime Porte.

The King of Abyssinia has ordered all the European prisoners to be delivered to Mr. Rassam.

Sir Henry Storks has been obliged to call out troops to enforce an ejectment on an estate in Jamaica.

The Queen has presented new colours to the 89th Regiment at Aldershott.

There appears no prospect of a termination of the war between Paraguay and the allies.

Sixty-one of Mr. Lowe's constituents have protested against the course he has taken on the Reform Bill. Some of Mr. Horsman's constituents have adopted a similar proceeding.

The civil servants employed in the Inland Revenue Departments have held a meeting, and adopted a petition to Parliament asserting their right to the elective franchise.

Mrs. Casse, an old lady, charged with perjury in the Bellew case, has been discharged after a protracted investigation.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Major-General J. Swanson, Retired List, Bombay Army—Colonel J. A. Thompson, C.B., Retired List, Bengal Army.

Miscellaneous: Mr. Fairholt—General F. Campbell—The Right Rev. Dr. H. Griffin—Sir J. A. Douglas—Professor Dick.

The Commission in Jamaica had nearly concluded its labours at the date of the last mail. We cannot pretend to anticipate the result, but it is pretty certain that the gross exaggerations with which a portion of the press teemed in the first instance are now appraised by the reading public at their real value. The tendency to magnify insignificant things, and to invent cruelties that never took place, has been successfully exposed through the searching investigation that has taken place. On the other hand though much of the guilt charged upon the executive has been disproved, the character of the residue remains unaffected. The evidence in the case of Gordon is unsatisfactory. No man in England would have been convicted on such evidence. But even upon this case it is impossible to form an opinion until we have the report of the Royal Commission before us. There may be matters of which we know nothing to warrant a proceeding which, with our imperfect information, seems not only unjust but illegal. Sir H. Storks has had an excellent opportunity of forming a judgment of the character of the coloured people in their late attempt to resist a legal process of ejectment; and if the statement be true that the whole island is in a condition of suppressed revolt, and that the Queen's authority is beginning to be held in as little respect as that of Mr. Eyre, the Commissioners will be in a position to offer some valuable suggestions for the future government of the colony. We imagine that, in any case, the application to Jamaica of our English notions of equity and justice would be a practical blunder.—*Id.*

It is satisfactory to be assured that the apprehensions which were entertained a short time past of the fidelity of certain portions of the army in Ireland are now shown to be groundless. Every day furnishes fresh evidence of the fact, not only that the infection of disloyalty did not extend, as some people supposed, over a large area, but that where it did strike it did not penetrate below the surface. Of the few instances of men in garrison at Cork who, upon sufficient testimony, have been tried for sedition, it has not been thought necessary in any instance to inflict extreme punishment. In one case, a private who had been found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, had his sentence reversed on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, and was sent back to his regiment. In another case, a man was not put upon his trial because he had disease of the heart, an act of forbearance which showed that he was not considered a great delinquent. There was in fact only one man who was found guilty of a grave offence, the charge being that he had joined the Fenians, and concealed an intended mutiny of the troops, which had come to his knowledge. This man was a sergeant, and a soldier of eighteen years' standing, and, the facts against him being clearly proved, he was sentenced to be shot. Her Majesty, however, in consideration of his previous services and good character, commuted the punishment to penal servitude for life. It is evident from the marked leniency with which these prisoners have been treated that they were looked upon as men who had been tempted from their duty in moments of weakness, rather than as traitors who had deliberately renounced their allegiance. The sergeant whose penal sentence was commuted is said to have felt his situation keenly. It was not the Fenian who suffered in him, but the soldier who, at the age of 34, after an honourable service of 18 years, was degraded in the presence of his comrades. There is but one case more, that of a drum-major who is understood to have been convicted; but his sentence has not yet been promulgated. The moral of all military disaffection, whatever shape it may take, is plain enough. Treat your army well, and keep faith with it, above all things. Do not give it any just cause for discontent. Loyalty is instinctive amongst soldiers, and may always be relied upon under an honest and considerate administration. The Duke of Cambridge, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner last night, re-assured the public mind of the fidelity of the army, in terms which ought to remove all anxiety on the subject. His royal highness stated that attempts, which were greatly to be deplored, had been made to tamper with the allegiance of the army, but that they had failed; that although there might have been individual cases of indiscretion, they were so limited and few in number as not to be worthy of the observations which had been made about them; and that whoever "entertained the slightest doubt of the feelings of the army was very grossly and very seriously mistaken."—*Id.*

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Overland Mail, April 10.*)

The Eastern holidays are over and serious business has recommenced. In the political, the official, the commercial, and the social worlds, there is a renewal of activity. As a holiday week, that which has just passed has been almost a failure; for cold rain is not exhilarating at any time, and seldom have we had to chronicle an Eastern spent under atmospheric conditions more damping and depressing. But the political atmosphere, though cloudy, has not been dull. We have been enlivened by claps of thunder and flashes of lightning—or in plainer words, there have been some popular demonstrations and some brilliant oratorical displays, called forth by the Reform movement. The ball has been kept going during the recess; and more interest has really been awakened in the Reform question by proceedings out of Parliament, than by what has passed within that assembly. Meetings have been held in almost all parts of the country, at which resolutions have been passed in favour of the Government Bill. What may be the secret history, if any, of these demonstrations, it is hard to say; but we suspect that, in some cases at least, there is a strong feeling that the Russell-Gladstone Government have intended to deal fairly with the people, and that the opposition with which they have been met has been factious and unjust—if not, in some instances, dishonest. It may or may not have been wiser to have produced, in the first instance, a "double-barrelled bill," but it is very certain that any description of measure introduced by Government would have met with opponents, arraying themselves against it for the mere sake of opposition— not to measures, but to men. In some quarters, too, the conduct of the deserters from the Liberal camp—of Messrs. Lowe, Horsman, and others—has done much to excite strong feelings of indignation, and to rouse into activity men who would otherwise have been quiescent. "For it is not an open enemy," they say, "who has done this; then I could have borne it." But they cannot bear the enmity of those with whom once they walked as friends. Whatever the cause, it is not to be questioned that the interval of the Easter recess has been laden with results favourable to Government. Mr. Gladstone himself has done great things. He has aroused by his brilliant speaking much popular enthusiasm, and has returned to his place in the House of Commons with renewed confidence. He opponents, in the meanwhile have gained nothing. Indeed, it may be said that some of the attempts made by Messrs. Lowe and Horsman to extricate themselves from their difficulties have only entangled them more confusedly in the meshes of the great net of contumely and disgrace. On the whole, it may be said that the chances of the second reading of the Franchise Bill being passed by a sufficient majority have greatly increased during the recess. The Government whippers-in are said to anticipate a majority of about forty—but in this they may be over-sanguine—unless, as it has been reported during the past week, Lord Russell has determined in the event of the rejection of the Bill to recommend her Majesty to dissolve Parliament. It need not be said that this would be a great evil. It would unsettle everything, almost, indeed, to a point of chaotic confusion, and that, too, at a time when the state of affairs abroad demands the utmost vigilance on our part, and calmness and collectedness in the councils of the nation. But there is good reason to believe that no such necessity will arise. The mere threat would be sufficient to keep the House in order; for it is not to be doubted that an appeal to the country would be fatal to many of the opponents of the bill. As a rule, it may be said the people of England hate coalitions. The union of a section of the Whig aristocracy, as represented by Lord Grosvenor, with the acknowledged Conservative party, as represented by Lord Stanley, cannot be otherwise than distasteful to the majority; for whatsoever guise it may assume, it will be looked upon as a design to betray the cause of Reform altogether. And it seems probable that many members of the House, though disposed to think it might be wiser to consider the questions of the extension of the franchise and the redistribution of seats conjointly as parts of one great scheme of Reform, may still perceive that on larger national grounds it would be better for the country to pass an imperfect measure than to face the consequences of the acceptance of Lord Grosvenor's amendment—consequences which a writer in to-day's *Times*, whose ability is vouched for by the publication of his letter in three columns of large type, describes as "the resignation of the present Government, and of the whole Government; possibly a dissolution of Parliament; but, whether with or without a dissolution, political chaos,—and this at a moment when foreign affairs are in a condition of alarming complication, and Continental war imminent,—the relations of this country with America of the most threatening character." "Nor is this," continues the writer, "the worst; the state of Ireland is bad enough as it is. The distinctions between a Tory and a Liberal Government in England are not unimportant, but as compared with the contrast of the two systems of government in Ireland they are trifling. It is hardly too much to say that (what for want of a better name I will call) a Whiteside administration in Ireland means little short of civil war. This, then, is the prospect which the party which are 'ready to consider a measure of Reform with a view to its settlement' offer to us: danger abroad, confusion at home, disjointed government, and popular discontent. Already the obstacles which have been raised to the Government Bill are beginning to ruffle the surface of the wave of public opinion. Let the Grosvenor amendment be carried, and we shall soon hear the roar of the breakers on the reef. The rumble of the distant thunder is already audible to those who can read the signs of the political horizon. I trust there is yet wisdom enough in the House of Commons, and prudence enough in the independent members of the Conservative party, not to provoke and brave the hurricane. I believe there is yet time to make all snug, and to avoid the danger. But there is one way, and, as far as I can see, one way only, to accomplish the object, and that is to reject Lord Grosvenor's amendment by a decisive majority and help the Government of Lord Russell to settle the question of Reform." It need not be said that the *Times*, inspired by Mr. Lowe, is not very willing to accept this alarming picture; but there are many who will regard it as by no means an exaggerated statement, and will, therefore, rejoice in the success of the Bill, though they may not wholly approve it, rather than risk the consequences of its rejection.

We do not, therefore, think that a change of Ministry is a proximate contingency, the more especially as Mr. Gladstone is by no means obstinate or stiff-necked, or blindly attached to the Government measure as it stands, in all its component details. If the second reading of the bill be carried, he will consent to certain changes in committee, which, with the promise of another bill next session, will doubtless conciliate many who may differ from him on particular points, though inclined to give him general support. Everybody is looking forward to the coming struggle, which is to commence on Thursday, and will be continued probably to the end of next week. It is not impossible however, that our readers may already have the result before them—a consideration which warns us not to continue our speculations. In the reciprocation of news between India and England these telegraphic anticipations will happen at times to make newspapers and writing mere surplusage. We have only, for example, just received through the Indian new paper, intelligence of the surrender of the guns lost in Bhootan, though the fact itself has been many weeks before us; and we must expect the same forestalments to happen to our journalism in this part of the world.

The excitement which had been occasioned by the alarming rumours which had reached this country of a threatened invasion of Canada by a strong body of American Fenians, whereof we wrote at some length and with some emphasis in our last, has altogether subsided. The whole affair is said to have collapsed entirely; it was a mere "wind bag," and the wind has gone out in a puff. We do not see any reason why we should not accept this version of the utter imbecility of the threat of invasion. It is very true, as we observed before, that it may be argued that this rumoured aggression on St. Patrick's Day was merely a feint; and that, even a Fenian would scarcely be likely to commit such an outrageous Irish blunder as to commence hostilities just at the very moment when they were most likely to be expected and prepared for. However, the Fenian General Sweeny has declared that he does not know what he is going to do—and this declaration appears to have set the matter at rest for the present. His language, indeed, is very much like that which was employed to express the vague, impalpable threats of the insane old King—

I will have such revenges on you all,
What they are yet I know not; but they shall be
The terrors of the earth.

Sweeny, talking in this style, is likely to do nothing. We say, therefore, that we may accept the fact of the "wind-bag." But even wind-bags of this kind have their uses. Canada now knows itself. The threatened demonstration has drawn all classes more closely together. As in the affairs of families, so in the affairs of nations, a common danger binds together those whose tendencies had been towards disunion. Fenianism has put to the test the loyalty of Canada, and that loyalty has asserted itself beyond all future doubt or question. This is the worth, the cost, to the Empire even more than to the province; and we sincerely hope that the Empire will bare the burden of the expense. Altogether it has been immense gain to us. The threatened demonstration on St. Patrick's Day, if it had been executed, would have been, as we have said, a gross blunder which might have been foreseen; but the threat has proved to be, though unforeseen, practically a still greater blunder, if the invasion of Canada was ever really designed, for it has intensified the union. So far, however, as the safety of the Fenians is concerned they may have been wise in their generation, for they have learnt where danger lies; they have found where they cannot venture. What, then, are they to do? Foiled in Ireland, foiled in Canada, they must establish themselves in America, and, serpent-like, sting the bosom that has cherished them. And so "the whirligig of time" will "bring in its revenges."

The *duellum* between Austria and Prussia is not yet brought to the drawing point. Each, apparently "longing to be at him," is waiting for the other. Perhaps both are a little afraid of eventual results. Austria may be afraid of Italy—Prussia of France. Austria may think it better not to relinquish the guardianship of Venice—Prussia may think it better not to expose the banks of the Rhine. It is the interest of both to keep themselves up to their fullest athletic strength. An internecine strife between these two Powers would lay both bare at all points to any third power; and it would be an absolute necessity that they should emerge from the contest, each weaker than before. Perhaps some such considerations as these may induce Austria and Prussia to shake hands; but it seems to be a law of nature that the nearer men and nations are allied to each other, the more bitter should be the feud between them, and the greater the difficulty of reconciliation.

We have come upon the period "after Easter," when, in ordinary times and circumstances, there is some hope for Indian questions being discussed by Parliament—not with any deep interest, for that is rarely created, but with a certain amount of assumed attention, as under the pressure of an acknowledged duty. But we are sorry to say that, at present, there is small chance of the voice of India being heard at all for some time to come. The active, exciting season between Easter and Whitsuntide is likely to be entirely engrossed by the great battle of Reform, and the keen struggle for place and power which is really the greater part of it. If, on some "off day," an adventurous member should be able to secure an hour or two for the discussion of some Indian subject, he may calculate on a languid audience, if not on an empty house. And yet there are two very important Indian questions now knocking at the door of Parliament—the great military question of the amalgamation grievances and their remedy; and the great political question of the threatened annexation of Mysore. The last papers, illustrative of the former question are already before Parliament. Those which are to elucidate the latter, if not already before the two Houses, will be in the hands of members in the course of the week. These latter papers were moved for by Sir Henry Rawlinson, and it may be presumed that he will found some motion upon them. The natural course would be to move for a select committee. But this motion is seldom successful, when the object of inquiry is the treatment to which some native Indian prince has been subjected. Important as the question is, as an Indian question, we can hardly expect that it will be ventilated between Easter and Whitsuntide; and we are almost afraid that the army question runs little more chance of an attentive hearing. The apathy of England is the opportunity of India; but when we have an imperial question to consider, which greatly effects the position of parties, India has no opportunity. In England the interest attaching to a parliamentary question is, in these days, in exact proportion to its personality. No one cares anything about Reform; but the sort of "general riot," in which Messrs. Gladstone, Lowe, Bright, Horsman, &c., are mixed up, is intensely diverting.

The only other subject, in which our Indian readers are much interested at the present time is the matter of the several Indian (Widows' and Orphans') Funds, for the transfer of the business of which to the Indian Office arrangements are being made, in accordance with the provisions of a special act of Parliament. It is reported that the particular management of these funds will be confided to Mr. Algernon West, who for several years officiated with great success as Private Secretary to Sir Charles Wood, and who is now Private Secretary to Lord De Grey and Ripon; the general control being vested in the financial department of the India Office. Assuming, as a mere matter of course, that due arrangements are made for the very intricate accountants' work which the business of the Funds necessarily involves, we have every reason (as far as the reports which have reached us enable us to form a sound opinion) to express our approbation of this appointment. It is before all things essential that the officer who is placed in constant communication with the several clients of our Indian funds, whether widows or orphans, should be in every respect a gentleman—courteous, considerate, urbane; and all that we have heard of Mr. West enables us to express our conviction that all these conditions will be essentially fulfilled.

MR. GLADSTONE AT LIVERPOOL.

(*From the Overland Mail, April 10.*)

The principal political incident of the week has been the visit of Mr. Gladstone to Liverpool, where he has delivered on successive evenings two long political speeches. On the 5th inst. the Chancellor was entertained at a banquet given by the Liverpool Liberal Registration Association in the Philarmonic Hall. About 2,000 persons were present, of whom 650 sat down to dinner, while the rest of the company, including about 600 ladies, were accommodated in the boxes, gallery, and orchestra. A large number of the ladies wore the Liberal colours. Among the guests were the Duke of Agryll, Lord Clarence Paget, Mr. Goschen, and many members of Parliament. Mr. W. Rathbone, jun., occupied the chair. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the toast of his health, spoke for an hour and twenty minutes, and touched on almost every topic which has engaged the attention of Parliament and the country since his election for South Lancashire. Regarding Jamaica, the Government had acted impartially, and he expressed a hope that no foregone conclusion would be formed. The discontent in Ireland he attributed to past misgovernment, and took as a warning for the establishment of principles of justice and equality. He condemned the threats of the Fenians regarding Canada, as "abominable wickedness," and said the whole power of England would be employed in defending the North American subjects of the Queen. Mr. Gladstone also touched upon the cattle-plague, the legislation on which subject he declared formed an "unsatisfactory chapter in the history of Parliament," and the Oaths Bill. He then came to the Reform Bill, his first declaration concerning which was that he did not think anybody was sufficiently aware of the importance of the issue which it involves; the comparative narrowness of the proposals tending to blind men to the magnitude of those issues. "I cannot for one moment," said the right hon. gentleman, "hesitate to express a confident opinion, that for years to come the Liberal party will derive its colour, tendencies, and fortunes from the course of progress with regard to this important measure. It was my fate to introduce that measure to the House of Commons, and it was my study to introduce it with a total forgetfulness of every party interest, and by a rigid abstinence from any topic which could by any possibility give a particle of offence. That abstinence was founded on a deep conviction of the importance of the subject, and upon a determination that if angry controversy were to arise it should not be in consequence of what was done by me. We have not paraded this measure as one of our steppin-stones to success, nor have we branded our countrymen who do not support it with contumely and reproval. We have been content to be dry, unimpassioned, and dull, rather than to light up flames the range of which we could neither limit nor foretell. If there are gentlemen who hastily infer that on account of that studied calmness and tranquility of tone the Government are not in earnest, I appeal to the character of my noble friend at the head of the Government and to the honour and experience of my colleagues." Mr. Gladstone dwelt much on the fact that the question of Reform had been seven times solemnly recommended by the Queen to the consideration of Parliament as a reason why it should be settled, and, after going at some length into the opposition of Mr. Lowe, who he believed to be entirely honest in his opinions, but who had a kind of mania on that particular subject, and the resolution of Earl Grosvenor, which was an attempt to get rid of the bill by indirect means, he thus concluded his observations:—"The moderation of the proposal which we have made—for moderate we conceive it to be—was intended in the first instance to secure these primary objects, to disarm honest misapprehension, and, without reference to party interests, to close a question which if longer kept open will become full of danger; how full of danger we have had during the last few days a familiar illustration. Until within the last few days it was the fashion to say that the whole country cared nothing for the bill. Within the last few days a gentleman—I cannot call him a wise man, but I will call him the next thing to it, a wiseacre; he was a special constable in 1848, but I hope that the country had special constables on that occasion of greater nerve, for he is actually calling out for protection to members of Parliament, in order that they may go down to the House and give their votes free from intimidation. There is no pleasing them; they pass from one extreme to another with a rapidity which cannot be described; but there is this truth in the matter, that the danger of stirring up from the depths of the slough of reproach has been left to others. We ourselves have but one duty to perform, namely, to abide by our professions and to shrink from no responsibility which the demands of the country make legitimate. To do that is our only rule of action, namely to make the success of this measure our whole and sole object, and so proposing it to ourselves to leave the issue of the cause in the hands of the great British public." The Rev. Dr. Temple, head-master of Rugby, returned thanks for the Church, Lord C. Paget for the navy, the Duke of Argyll for the House of Lords, and Mr. Goschen for the House of Commons. The Duke of Argyll said he was convinced that in dealing with the Reform Bill of the Government, of which he made an elaborate defence, the House of Lords would give it a calm and dispassionate consideration, and place themselves still higher in the esteem and admiration of their fellow-countrymen. Mr. Goshen said he believed that widening the electoral basis would give Parliament a greater hold over the country, would create additional support to the foreign policy of the country, by making a larger portion of the nation parties to the adoption of that policy, would strengthen the efforts of Parliament on behalf of education, and overcome the difficulties with which that question is now surrounded. The greatest danger in this country was not that classes should make war on each other, but that they should be ignorant of each other, deficient in sympathy, and in that confidence which is engendered by the joint discussion of separate interests. There was a time when the upper classes were ignorant of the middle classes, and when there was a great gulf between land and trade. That ignorance was removed, that gulf was bridged over by the first Reform Bill in 1832. Should the Government bill become law, Earl Russell would be able to say at the close of his illustrious career,—"I began my work by building a bridge to span the gulf which separated trade from land, I have ended my work by building a bridge to unite labour with both."

PARLIAMENT—TUESDAY, 10th April.

(*From the Home News, April 10.*)

BUSINESS OF PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons.

The House of Commons resumed its sittings yesterday for the first time since the Easter holidays. On the Speaker taking the chair, at a quarter to 4 o'clock, the right hon. gentleman thanked the House for its kindness and consideration towards him during his recent illness, and said that it bound him to the House by new ties of gratitude and affection. He might require some slight help for a day or two, but he trusted that in a very short time he should be entirely equal to all his duties. The right hon. gentleman, who was obliged to retain his seat whilst addressing the House, was greeted with loud cheers.—Mr. Malcolm took his seat for the borough of Boston and Captain Herbert for the county of Kerry.—The slaughter of election petitions has been going on during the recess, to the gain of the Liberals. Thus the petitions against the returns for Lewes, King's Lynn, and Wexford, the seats of four Liberals, being impeached, are withdrawn, while on the other hand the petition against the two Tory members for Beverley has been quietly settled.—After two or three questions, there was a short discussion raised by Mr. Hunt on the oyster fisheries, after which the House went into committee of supply on the civil service estimates. There was an interesting discussion in reference to the National Gallery, and later some badinage between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Horsman in reference to the seats in the House of Commons. Mr. Darby Griffith had made a suggestion for a rearrangement of the seats so as to give distinctive places to the five parties which he counted in the House. These parties were Tories, Conservatives, Independents, Whigs, and Radicals. Mr. Horsman rather endorsed the suggestion, and complained that he could not find a place for himself or for his party. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the House would always gladly make a place for so distinguished an orator as Mr. Horsman; but it was not so easy to make a place for his party, which scarcely had any existence. To which Mr. Horsman replied, vaunting his own consistency, and accusing some of the members on the Treasury bench with many and frequent changes of opinion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ARMY SURGEONS.

Mr. O'Beirne asked the Secretary of State for War whether the system hitherto followed in promoting assistant-surgeons to battalion-surgeons in the Foot Guards had not been regimental; whether there was any intention to change that system; and, if any change was to be made, under what warrant.

The Marquis of Hartington said that up to the year 1858 the system of the promotion of assistant-surgeons to surgeons in the Guards was undoubtedly a regimental system. In that year, however, a warrant was issued which conferred several pecuniary advantages upon the medical department, and that warrant also enacted that the mode of promotion as a general rule should be by seniority in the service. In 1860 a question arose as to whether the provisions of this warrant would apply to the surgeons of the household cavalry, and, after consideration, it was decided by her Majesty on the recommendation of the commander-in-chief and the Secretary for War that in the household cavalry and the Guards also, in consideration of the surgeons having accepted the warrant, and being in the enjoyment of the advantages conferred upon them by it, the mode of promotion enacted by that warrant should be carried out in both services, to the extent that the promotion from the rank of assistant-surgeons to surgeons should not go in the regiment but in the brigade. Until within a few days no case had occurred in the Brigade of Guards under the new system; the alteration, however, was not a recent one, but dated as long back as 1860.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mortality of Troops in China.—Colonel North—To nominate the select committee on mortality of troops (China):—Colonel North, Marquis of Hartington, Lord Hotham, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Adderley, Lord F. Cavendish, Mr. Roebuck, Col. P. Herbert, Mr. Dalglish, Lord H. Percy, Mr. Calthorpe, Major Anson, Lord J. Hay, Mr. Trevelyan, and Major O'Reilly.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Colonel Sykes, from Major-General W. F. Beatson, of the Bengal Army, pointing out violations of the Parliamentary guarantee to himself and other Indian officers, and praying for redress; by Colonel Gilpin, from Lieut.-Colonel James Balmain, late Royal Madras Artillery, praying for the privileges guaranteed to him by Parliament, but which have not been granted; by Mr. Malcolm, from Lieut. Campbell, Madras Infantry, complaining of the abolition of the bonus system of promotion, and praying the favourable consideration of the House.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif has resumed its sittings, but as yet the deputies have only met in committee. The question is again revived of re-establishing the tribute for the speakers as it existed in the time of Louis Philippe. At present each deputy addresses the House from his seat, as in the British House of Commons.

GERMANY.

This morning's 'Times,' on the authority of its Vienna correspondent, states that on Saturday, April 7, "Austria sent a categorical despatch to Berlin, in answer to the last Prussian note, in which Count Bismarck is charged with having declared war with Austria to be inevitable, and it is affirmed that the Austrian armaments have been caused by that declaration. Count Bismarck is also charged with intriguing in Italy against Austria. The imperial government requires the de-mobilisation of the Prussian army."

According to the Vienna 'Presse' the above reply is said to partake of the character of an ultimatum, reproaching Prussia with the provocative language of her despatch and with her intrigues with Italy. In the event of an unsatisfactory reply, Austria would immediately bring forward a motion in the Federal Diet for placing the Federal army upon a war footing.

The Bavarian government has forwarded a despatch to its ministers at the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, in which Prussia and Austria are besought to avoid all hostile measures towards each other, and at once to commence negotiations for the preservation of peace. The Bavarian despatch considers that after the late notes of the Prussian and Austrian Cabinets there can be no fear of immediate hostilities, both Powers being willing to open negotiations for the solution of the present difficulty in conjunction with the other members of the Confederation.

The 'Independance Belge' of yesterday affirms that the Duke of Coburg has communicated directly to the King of Prussia letters of a conciliatory character which he had received from Count Mensdorff. The same pa-

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per states positively that, after a correspondence between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, the former sovereign sent General Richter to Vienna to call upon Austria to disarm. Austria, it is said, will probably make her disarmament conditional upon Prussia also disarming. It is believed that the intervention of Russia, though it may not lead to any settlement of the difficulty, will nevertheless prevent for some time any further complication.

At a special sitting of the Federal Diet at Frankfort-on-the-Main, convened yesterday at the request of Prussia, the representative of that Power made the following propositions:—

1. That an assembly should be convened composed of members directly elected throughout Germany by universal suffrage, to meet upon a day to be appointed, in order to receive proposals to be laid before the German governments for a reform of the Federal Constitution. 2. That negotiations should in the meantime take place between the various governments to settle the above proposals.

A motion, brought forward by the Austrian representative, as President of the Diet, demanding the immediate communication to the Federal governments of the Prussian motion, was agreed to. The Prussian representative advocated the earliest possible appointment of a committee for the examination of the proposal made by his government.

Telegraphic advices received yesterday from Prague announce that the offers to supply the Austrian army with provisions have been declined by the Minister of War, as all intention of calling for tenders has been relinquished. A rumour was current that at a recent ministerial council a proposal was made for obtaining financial resources in the event of war by the issue of government currency.

The semi-official 'Nord-Deutsche Zeitung' announces that Count Wildersee had been expelled from Austrian territory. The same paper also states that Prussia will adopt measures of reprisal against Austrian subjects now travelling in Prussia.

HUNGARY.

The 'Hetilap' of Pesth, the organ of Baron Eotvos, publishes an article, stating that the conflict between Austria and Prussia offers to Hungary a favourable opportunity of carrying out the scheme of constitutional reform, giving Hungary and Austria separate administrations.

ITALY.

The Florence correspondent of the 'Times' says:—

However great may be the satisfaction felt by a large portion of the Italian nation at the prospect of a war with Austria, you may rest assured that the Italian government is in the highest degree embarrassed by the present state of affairs. The German quarrel, which seems likely to afford them a favourable chance of striking a blow for Venetia, has come too soon and at the wrong moment. To suit them it should have occurred three or four years ago, before the finances had got into their present depressed condition, or two or three years hence, when there are hopes they will have improved. For Italy this is the worst time at which the Prusso-Austrian quarrel could have happened.

The correspondent of the 'Debats' at Naples writes as follows:—

I have spoken of the troubles at Barletta and the organisation in Naples of a catholic-conservative association for the defence of religion and justice. The connection between these two facts is now discovered. A vast conspiracy was to have broken out in Naples on St. Joseph's-day, which is the anniversary of Garibaldi and Mazzini. The clerical party, who expected that a great demonstration would be made on that day by the radicals, desired to make use of it for their own purposes, but the expected demonstration not having taken place the execution of the conspiracy was postponed to the 31st March—Holy Saturday. As it appears from the papers which have fallen into the hands of the authorities, the design was to fall on the English and German Protestants when they were leaving their churches. Two priests were the most active agents in the plot. Several arrests were made. Five of the prisoners obtained permission to go to Rome. Why they were not kept in Naples to be tried with the others nobody can tell. One of them was condemned to forced labour in 1862 for a political offence, but was subsequen[illegible] pardoned. The clericals have been greatly annoy[illegible] cause, for the first time, carriages were allowed [illegible] late this year on the days of Holy Thursday, Fri[illegible] Saturday. This was an old Spanish custom. Und[illegible] two last Bourbon kings, the trains on the Caserta [illegible] way, which belongs to the government, were not allo[illegible] to run on these days.

The 'Diritto' reports that the people of Pisa ordered a medal to be struck in commemoration of the massacre at Barletta. One side contains the name of victims, the other an inscription to the following effect:—"To the victims of religious fanaticism fomented and led by Roman Catholic apostolic priests who, on the 19th of March, 1866, covered with infamy the innocent people of Barletta, and brought mourning and misery upon whole families; and the popular *comitia* of Pisa, in a meeting held on the 1st of April in the same year, have decreed this medal to be struck as a perpetual memorial of the dead." A copy of the medal would be sent to the families of the slain. At the same meeting it was resolved to request Garibaldi and Mazzini to inaugurate a collection on their behalf.

AMERICA.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Moulton, a Radical member from Illinois, assailed President Johnson with great bitterness. He said the President had deserted the party that elected him, and that "he would go down to posterity not only as the betrayer of his party, but as an ingrate, infamous in all time to come to all honourable men." All the instincts of Andrew Johnson were, Mr. Moulton said, intensely Southern. He hated Northern men as intensely as did Davis or Toombs, Beauregard or Lee. This the Southern people knew, and hence their confidence in him. The pernicious consequences of having such a man at the head of the government might require ages to overcome—Mr. Buckland (Republican, of Pennsylvania), warmly defended the President, and deprecated the Radical warfare waged against him. It was uncalled for and out of place. It seemed to be the Radical policy to get up as bad a state of feeling as possible between the President and Congress, and to destroy the confidence of loyal people in the President.

The Fenians seem to have almost passed out of notice recently. A few paragraphs of division in the public journals, and a few brief announcements of circle meetings, constitute about all that now come before the general public concerning the "Brotherhood." It is reported that both the O'Mahony and the Roberts' organisations are daily in secret conclave at their respective head quarters. But the enthusiasm that culminated on St. Patrick's Day collapsed as soon as it became known that the eventful programme announced by sensation journalists and speakers had so wretchedly failed of performance. The Irish "bonds" are said to sell very slowly now, and the leaders are making urgent appeals for money to the wealthy sympathisers of the "cause." While many believe that Fenianism may do something possibly in the remote future, the verdict of public opinion here is that the present movement is a most egregious humbug. In reference to the eclat which the scheme had elicited, the 'New York Times' writes:—

It is not too much to say that if the New York press had simply told the truth about this business, just given the real facts and no more, the Fenian excitement would to-day have been a thing of the past, and many hundred thousand dollars, taken from the hard earnings of Ireland's generous but credulous children, would have remained to their credit in the Savings Banks. Even now these journals are endeavouring to reinflate the bubble, and give out dreadful innendos of plots and traps and fearful designs soon to burst upon the startled world. For the credit of journalism these open and manifest humbugs should be sternly discountenanced.

THE FUNERAL OF QUEEN MARIE AMELIE.

(*From the Home News, April 10.*)

The mortal remains of the Queen Marie Amelie were deposited, April 3, in the mausoleum at Weybridge, side by side with those of her husband, Louis Philippe. The programme, an outline of which we gave in our last, was strictly adhered to on the mournful occasion. All the surviving members of the family of the late king paid the last tribute of affection to the deceased, and a very large number of distinguished Frenchmen were present to honour the virtues and constancy of the Royal exile. The King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge were present; the Queen of England was represented by General Seymour and Lord Camoys. Among the French gentlemen present were M. Prevost Paradol, M. Thiers, and M. Guizot. Mass was performed by Bishop Grant of Southwark.

At 12 o'clock, the hearse, drawn by eight black horses, was summoned to the front of the palace to receive the coffin. In a few minutes the bishop, in a plain white mitre, and wearing a white cope over a black rochet, and preceded by his cross-bearer, two acolytes carrying large wax candles, and five clergymen arrayed in funeral garbs of the priestly order, issued forth from the palace, followed by the coffin, which was thereupon deposited in the hearse, and the procession moved off on foot, at a slow pace, and with the clergy at its head, to the park gate next to the village of Esher. Following the hearse, and walking bareheaded, came as mourners in chief the King of the Belgians, the Duc de Nemours, the Count de Paris, the Prince de Joinville, the Duc d'Aumale, the Duc de Chartres, the Duc de Guise, Duke Philip of Wurtemburg, Prince Phillip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the Duc de Penthievre. King Leopold wore the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, and all were attired in evening dress and black cloaks. To them succeeded a procession comprising between 400 and 500 French gentlemen, who walked four abreast, and extending for more than a quarter of a mile. Many hundreds of persons lined the route. At the park gate the procession was received by a cavalcade consisting of about 40 of the tradesmen of Esher, who took this method of showing their respect for the late queen.

It was noted that the coffin of the king was, to all appearance, in as perfect condition when the tomb was opened as when it was first deposited there.

The queen by her own wish was interred in the dress she wore on leaving France in February, 1848, for her long exile, and in her widow's cap, in order to show "how unalterably faithful she remained to the two guiding feelings of her life—her devotion to her royal spouse, and her love for her adopted country."

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEMORANDA.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette.*)

The following is a correct list of the regiments of infantry of the line in which a reduction of two companies each has been ordered from April 1:—6th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 28th, 31st, 39th, 40th, 43rd, 44th, 48th, 52nd, 54th, 56th, 57th, 59th, 60th, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 80th, 81st, 83rd, 85th, 87th, 92nd. These regiments have a battalion each on home service, with the exception of the 18th, 40th, 43rd, 54th, 57th, 67th, 68th, and 80th, which are on their way or under orders for home from foreign service. The 2nd Queen's 3rd Buffs probably will be at once added to the list, the 2nd battalion of each of these regiments being ordered home. The following regiments at home are unaffected by the reduction, in consequence of their proximate departure of service abroad—namely, 1st Royals, 2nd Queen's, 3rd Buffs, 5th Fusiliers, and 37th, which go to India, and the 53rd and 61st Regiments, which are for colonial service during the summer.

By the death of General Henry Shadforth the following promotions will take place:—Lieutenant-General Sir James Chatterton, Bart., K.C.B., Colonel of the 5th Lancers, to be general; Major-General R. Connop, T. M. Williams, and the Earl of Albemarle, to have the rank of lieutenant-general; Major-General G. T. Colomb to be a lieutenant-general on the establishment; Colonel D. H. Darby Griffith, 2nd Dragoons, to be major-general; Major E. C. A. Gordon, Royal Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel; and Captain the Hon. E. J. Boyle, 85th Light Infantry, and aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, to be major in the army.

Major-General John Bloomfield will, no doubt, obtain the colonelcy of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, which has just become vacant by the death of General F. Campbell.

Good service pensions have been given to Major-General Montgomery Williams and Colonel T. R. Mould, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, and Colonel Franklin Dunlop, C.B., of the Royal Artillery.

The pension for distinguished or meritorious service, vacant by the death of Major-General G. M. Reeves, has been bestowed upon Colonel S. Burges Lamb, late of the 4th West India Regiment. Colonel Lamb has been nearly 33 years upon full pay, and served with the 10th Regiment during the Indian mutiny.

In addition to the regimental steps, the death of General Frederick Campbell, Royal Artillery, will cause the promotion of Brevet Major Tupper, of the 50th Foot, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and of Captain Hodgetts, staff officer of pensioners in Canada, to that of major in the army.

Nine good-service pensions are placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty, by the promotion of Captain John Fulford, Captain Edwin C. T. D'Eyncourt, Captain Arthur Farquhar, Captain Thomas Henry Mason, Captain Sidney Grenfell, Captain R. S. Hewlett, C.B.; Captain Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Bart.; Captain J. H. Cockburn; Captain James Willcox, C.B.; and Captain Hugh Dunlop, C.B., to flag rank.

By the promotion of Captain Francis Scott, C.B., Captain Sir William Hoste, Bart., Captain Alfred P. Ryder, and Captain J. H. Cockburn, four vacancies occur among the naval aides-de-camp to the Queen.

Capt. E. T. Webb, 27th (Enniskillens) Regiment, has been placed under orders to embark at Gravesend, in the Sydney Dacres, for Bombay, to join the service companies of his regiment in that presidency.

The detachment of the 2nd battalion of the 20th Regiment, consisting of 71 non-commissioned officers and men, placed under orders to proceed to China to augment the service companies of that regiment, embarked at Gravesend on April 4 on board the hired troopship Gresham, for Hong Kong, under the superintendence of Brigade-Major W. W. Lynch and the officers of the staff at Chatham garrison. The name of Capt. A. N. Adams, ordered to embark with the detachment, was withdrawn from the list prior to the troops leaving Chatham garrison, the officer going out to China with the draught being Ensign John Hugh Ford. Previously to the troops embarking, the Gresham was inspected by Major-Gen. Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., and Deputy-Inspector-General J. A. Fraser, M.D., principal medical officer at Chatham garrison. The Gresham left the Thames the same evening.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY.

(*From the Home News, April 10.*)

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 3.

3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. William Blenkinsop to be Captain without purchase, vice John Joseph Corrigan, deceased; George Peter Moore, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Richmond Griffin Nicholas, who retires.

15th Hussars.—Paymaster Augustus Frederick Braham, from half-pay late Depot Battalion, to be Paymaster, vice Paymaster (with the honorary rank of Major) Blayney T. Walshe, who retires upon half-pay.

Royal Artillery.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Alfred John Belemore to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Thomas Sharkey, deceased.

1st Regiment of Foot.—Captain Edward Fox Angelo, from the 28th Foot, to be Captain, vice Low, who exchanges.

4th Foot.—Lieutenant Edward Bromhead to be Captain without purchase, vice Charles Edward Bayard Breton, deceased; Ensign Christopher M. Davidson to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Bromhead; Gent. Cadet Lindsay Robert Burnett, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purchase, vice Davidson.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant George Harwood Cope to be Captain without purchase, vice John Joseph Hill Carbery, deceased; Ensign Frederick King Laverton to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Cope; Gentleman Cadet Robert William Richardson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Laverton.

18th Foot.—Captain James Morris Toppin, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Crozier, who exchanges; Ensign Charles Guthrie Phillips to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Octavius Ridley Lawson, deceased; Gentleman Cadet Arthur Coombe Gordon Lydiard, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice George Crichton Jenkins, deceased; Gentleman Cadet John Cator Stockley, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Phillips.

21st Foot.—Ensign Edward Chetwood Hamilton, from the 13th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Henry Woolgar Griffith, transferred to the 23rd Foot.

25th Foot.—The second Christian name of Quartermaster Geoghegan is Phillip.

28th Foot.—Captain Alexander W. Low, from the 1st Foot, to be Captain, vice Angelo, who exchanges.

60th Foot.—Lieutenant William John Evered Poole to be Captain by purchase, vice Augustus Morgan, who retires: Ensign John Walker Bernhard Parish to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice the Hon. Walter Courtenay Pepys, who retires; Ensign Walter Cowan to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Poole; Ernest Hovell Thurlow, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Parish.

61st Foot.—Reginald William John Burton, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Mordaunt Ricketts, who retires.

86th Foot.—Alfred Wilson Cooper, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Guy F. Clarke Travers, promoted.

94th Foot.—Lieutenant Clifford Wilson to be Captain without purchase, vice George James Teevan, seconded on appointment as District Inspector of Musketry in India; Ensign F. Buckley Campbell to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Wilson.

99th Foot.—Ensign Francis Hincks to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Anthony Charles M. Jellicoe, who retires; Gentleman-Cadet James Moore Hanson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hincks.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign Charles Frederick Hulse to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Arthur Arbuthnot, who retires; Gentleman-Cadet Francis Howard, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hulse; the first Christian name of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bourchier is Claud and not Claude.

1st West India Regiment.—Ensign Herbert Henry Gilbert to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Charles Ramsay Gibb, retired.

2nd West India Regiment.—Captain William Crozier, from the 18th Foot, to be Captain, vice Toppin, who exchanges.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain S. Blomefield Kekewich, 5th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain John M'Queen, half-pay, late Depot Battalion, reappointed Adjutant.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Clement Alexander Edwards, C. B., from half pay, late 49th Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer, vice Brevet Colonel Brunker, promoted to Major-General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon William Robert Kerans, supernumerary to the 11th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice Alfred John Belemore, appointed to the Royal Artillery.

HALF-PAY.

Lieutenant John Mahony, from the 66th Foot, to be Captain without purchase.

BREVET.

Colonel Frederic Augustus Yorke, retired upon full-pay, Royal Engineers, to have the honorary rank of Major-General.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Albert Denison, half-pay, late 52nd Foot, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of the 15th of February, 1861.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that Brevet Colonel Edward Bruce Hamley, of the Royal Artillery, be appointed a member of the Council of Military Education, in succession to Colonel Thomas Elwyn, whose period of employment has expired.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 6.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Ensign Neill Foger, from 2nd Foot, Acting Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, to be Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General.

Ensign William Newman, from 69th Foot, Acting Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, to be Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Superintendent of Stores J. O. Hamley, acting as Deputy Superintendent of Stores in New Zealand, to be Deputy-Superintendent of Stores.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE undermentioned officer has been permitted to retire from the service:—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, D. Ritchie, Bombay Medical Establishment.

INDIA-OFFICE.

(*From April 3rd to April 9th.*)

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major J. Blair, V. C.	Bombay	2nd Light Cavalry.
Major H. Y. Beale	"	12th Native Infantry.
Captain A. Wardrop	"	Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Captain J. A. Gayer	Bombay	2nd Eur. Regt., 6 m.
Captain E. Holland	"	Engineers, 6 m.
Lieutenant E. Kerrich	"	Staff Corps, 6 m.
Assistant-Surgeon A. Adey	"	Medl. Est., 6 m.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Major J. Hill	Bombay	14th Native Infantry.
Captain T. Kettlewell	"	Staff Corps.
Lieutenant D. C. Pedder	"	"
Lieutenant C. W. Hill	"	1st Light Cavalry.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	AT.
April 8	Southern Empire		Liverpool.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Mar. 31	Assam Valley	Harvey	Liverpool.
April 3	City of Delhi	Taylor	Clyde.
5	Princess Alexandra	Allen	Liverpool.
	Slieve Donard	Thompson	Ditto.
	Edmund Graham		Clyde.
	Dharwar	White	Liverpool.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Challenger, Bombay to Liverpool, Feb. 12, off St. Helena.

Mary Stenhouse, Bombay to Liverpool, Feb. 17, lat. 4 N., long. 23 W.

CASUALTIES.

Ville de St. Lo, Dubois, from Whampoa Jan. 24, for Havana, was obliged to put into Havre March 28, owing to a mutiny on board, and crew refusing to proceed.

Alicia Bland ship, Brown, from Liverpool for Bombay, was abandoned March 24, in a sinking state, having been in collision, March 23, 15 miles W. S. W. of the Calf of Man, with the barque Glenfalloch, from Clyde for Madras; the crew of the former and seven of the latter vessel's landed at Holyhead March 25.

Glenfalloch, of and from Greenock for Madras, put back to Greenock March 26, with loss of all her yards, except two, and nearly all her standing and running gear, and damage to hull, having been in collision March 23, 25 miles N.N.W. of Holyhead, with the Alicia Bland.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE Collector and Magistrate of Poona, Mr. Morgan, intends, it is stated, to retire from the service.

MAILS for Galle and Calcutta, per steamer *Quangtung*, will be closed to-morrow at 10 A. M.

THE Rev. A. Davidson was the only additional passenger per B. and B S. S. Co.'s steamer *Yamuna*, which sailed on Saturday for Suez.

ON Friday last a testimonial was presented, by the employés of the G. I. P. Railway, to Mr. West, Chief Resident Engineer of the Company, who proceeds to England by the next mail.

THE following passengers arrived, per S. S. *Krishna*, Captain Morrison, yesterday, from Suez:—Mr. and Mrs. Pratt; Mr. Gutrine; Mrs. Hodgkinson; Mr. Harris; Mr. Craven; Mrs. Ellory; Mr. Deanto; Mr. Edmonds; Mr. Law; and Mr. Dassimar.

BY the arrival of the P. & O. Co's steamer *Behar*, Captain Blake, from China, yesterday morning, we are in possession of China and Straits papers, extracts from which are given below. The steamer's dates are Hongkong 14th, Singapore 22nd, Penang 24th, and Galle 30th ultimo.

THE following passengers proceeded to the Malabar Coast, per Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's steam ship *General Outram*, Captain Hewitt, on Saturday last:—Mr. McPherson, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hayne, and Miss Armitstead.

AN *exparte* verdict was on Saturday last entered against Govind Girdhur by Mr. Spencer, in an action brought against him by one Nagsey Welljee, for the recovery of Rs. 1,000, being the balance due by defendant to him for goods sold and delivered. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff.

THE RAPE CASE COMMITTED.—Thomas Boon, a driver on the G. I. P. Railway, was committed on Saturday last by Mr. F. L. Brown, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for having attempted to commit rape on a little European girl, of ten years of age, named Frances Sicklemore.

THE following officers and troops proceeded on Saturday last by the British ship *Merchantman*, Captain Maurylian, to London:—Captain R. A Mostyn, 96th Foot, in command; Lieutenant G. G. Peterkin, 45th Foot; Ensign H. J. de B. Smart, 45th Foot; 157 invalids and time-expired men, 11 women, and 32 chilren of Her Majesty's various regiments.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles) on the Esplanade, this evening:—

March	"Ferien"	Unrath.
Selection	"Tancredi"	Rossini.
Waltz	"Priscilla"	Lamotte.
Morceaux Obligato for Cornet a Piston		Suppe.
Quadrille	"Faust"	Coote.
Galop	"Forward"	Kuhner.

ON Saturday last an inquest was held before Dr. Hewlett, at the Khutterally Lane, respecting the death of a Hindoo woman named Dnyakare. On the previous day, at about 3 o'clock, the husband of the deceased went to his work as usual. When he returned, at 8 P. M., he knocked at the door of his room several times, but could not get any answer. The door was bolted from inside. He reported the circumstance to the police, and on enquiry being made the body of the unfortunate woman was found in a well close by. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased was found drowned in a well.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 3rd May to 6 P. M. of the 4th May: max. 14 hours 39 minutes min. 0 hour 35 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 21 hours 12 minutes, min. 0 hours 43 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 61 hours 54 minutes, min. 15 hours 27 minutes. From Madras, max. 38 hours 12 minutes, min. 15 hours 23 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 1st May. Oldest dates from United Kingdom 30th April.

ON Friday last an accident occurred on the Esplanade, through the carelessness of a coachman of one of the omnibuses of the Omnibus Company, which might have terminated disastrously had the police rendered less timely aid. It appears that the coachman while driving along the Esplanade road fell asleep on his box and let the reins fall from his hands. The horses, freed from the restraint of the rein, dashed off on to the Esplanade, frightening the passengers to that degree, that they one and all unhesitatingly jumped out, in doing which several injured themselves, some rather severely. Eventually the animals dashed into a gentleman's tent, which, together with some of the furniture within, were damaged a good deal, when the police secured the animals from doing further damage or injury to themselves. It appears the coachman is addicted to opium.

SOME absurd reports have been current of late of persons having been pounced upon in the neighbourhood of Worlee by a gang of Seedhees and forced to inhale from bottles, thrust under their nostrils, chloroform or something of the sort, which had the effect of stupefying them for the time, during which they were robbed of anything of value on their persons. An instance was given by our contemporary of a gorawalla named Allabux having been so assailed. Allabux was invited to attend upon the police authorities with a view to the parties being detected. Allabux, however, has failed to put in an appearance. This, coupled with the fact that the police have been unable to trace the slightest clue to the affair, makes the whole matter look "very like a whale."

Notwithstanding the absurdity of the story above referred to, something still more sensational remains to be told. It is a well known fact that, during the construction of the great railway works in connection with the Bhore and Thull Ghaut Inclines, it was the impression amongst the most ignorant portion of the natives that the Europeans at the head of the undertaking were in the habit of sacrificing human beings on these occasions, and so great was the terror that pervaded the people in the vicinity of these works, that they looked upon the approach of every "pale face" towards their offspring with the greatest possible dread and suspicion, fully believing that they intended "if sufficient opportunity offered" to carry them away for the purpose of sacrificing them. A similar feeling has continued to prevail even to the present time that such things are done on all occasions when great works are undertaken, and at the present time we believe that a cotton mill is in course of construction at Parell, and that a very large number of victims are required for that purpose. A great deal of commotion has been caused by the belief in these things, and something very like a panic has resulted in consequence in the native town, which was at its climax on Friday night, when it was reported that, not only Seedhees, but Europeans were actively engaged in procuring victims. Just at this juncture a drunken Seedhee came upon the scene, when it was at once declared that he was seen by several persons openly engaged in forcing people to inhale the fumes of a stupefying drug from a bottle. An immense crowd immediately congregated, and the police sepoys who were on the spot seized upon the poor unfortunate wretch and dragged him off to Oomercarry chowkey, followed by the mob. The sepoys were quite as stupid as the people, and doubtlessly believed that they were engaged in a meritorious act.

On Saturday morning Major Henderson had the delinquent Seedhee before him and fully investigated the circumstances of the case, when he satisfied himself that there was not the slightest ground for the charge against the man.

It is to be hoped that the Vernacular press will take up the question and exert their influence to allay the absurd and groundless fears of their ignorant fellow-countrymen. They may rest assured that the present energetic Commissioner of Police is fully equal to the situation, and that even if anything of the sort were attempted either by Seedhees or any other evil-disposed persons, effectual measure would at once be taken to preserve the lives of even the most humble of Her Majesty's subjects.

THE Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has issued a notice warning shipmasters against signing bills of lading for cotton not on board. There is no doubt this has been done to a considerable extent under a letter of guarantee from the intending shipper. We do not think this has been the case with any vessels consigned to European houses; but it has often been a matter of surprise and quite inexplicable how vessels consigned to dubashes or native agents should be enabled to obtain 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton more than vessels consigned to European houses; perhaps the above *little accommodation* required and supplied together with advantage in the measurement explains the matter. There are always rumours when this sort of thing is going on, and if the Chamber of Commerce would only furnish the Banks with the rumours as they reach them, some one could be sent on board to detect the fraud, and both shipper and shipmaster could then be proceeded against under the Penal Code; we trust that if any case is actually brought home, that immediate steps will be taken to prosecute, for if this fraud is not stopped at once, the result will some day prove the ruin of some innocent party.—*Bombay Saturday Review, May 5.*

THE state of things, commercial and financial, is still very threatening and gloomy in Bombay. We have heard with some satisfaction, the rumours of a probable dissolution of some of the Reclamation Companies. Not indeed that we wish to pronounce any opinion upon the question of their dissolution. But we do think that their position and that of the majority of the Joint Stock Banks and Financials here peremptorily requires consideration. If it should appear upon full enquiry that the Reclamation Companies, as they stand, are either pledged to unprofitable undertakings, or that their financial basis is unsound, far the best course would be to wind up. We observe that the *Times of India*, in a short article of this day, seems to protest against the dissolution of the Back Bay Company as derogatory to the 'fame of Bombay.' Surely that is not the right way to deal with a purely economical subject. A Pharoah may build for his pride, but a commercial community in an industrial undertaking is bound to exclude all considerations but those of profit and loss, when it is a question of persevering in a work of this kind. No doubt it would be mortifying to stop such a work, as the Back Bay Reclamation. There is every presumption against such a course. But it is a case for unprejudiced enquiry. There is too much reason to think that all these reclamation schemes have been either faulty in conception, or worked out with a disregard to financial propriety.—*Id.*

BOMBAY is about as large, geographically, as London, and requires the means of telegraphic communication between points so widely separated as Colaba, the Fort, Malabar Hill, Byculla and Mazagon. We remember to have called attention to this want. A step has at length been taken in the direction of this need. A telegraph office to communicate with Colaba, has been this week opened at Malabar Point. When the principal office has been removed from Colaba to the Fort, the great advantage of these branch offices will begin to be felt. We know of a recent instance in which six times two miles had to be traversed and six hours were lost, in getting a telegraphic message despatched from the Colaba Office.—*Bombay Guardian, May 5.*

OUR legislators would have done well to let the postage tariff alone. We do not think the new rates that have been introduced on the first of this month any improvement. It seems to be thought that India enjoys too great facilities for the acquisition of mental food. Hitherto newspapers, books, and proof sheets of the weight of twenty tolas could be sent for one anna; now ten tolas only can be sent for an anna; a paper weighing more than ten tolas has to pay two annas. A single example will suffice to show the injurious working of this change. The Bombay Tract and Book Society receives monthly from England several hundred magazines, such as the Sunday at Home, Leisure Hour, Family Treasury, Good Words, Sunday Magazine, &c., which are here posted and despatched to various parts of India. The Indian postage on these is now suddenly raised from 12 annas to 1 rupee 8 annas per annum. One effect of the change will be that after the present year these magazines will be posted from England direct to the parties, and no postage on them will accrue in India at all. The former system was more to the advantage of the Indian post, and more to the advantage of individuals, so far as we may gather from this example. With regard to Indian magazines, the effect will be to keep them down in size. Another alteration that will entail considerable inconvenience, is that by which letters &c. for a foreign country *via* Great Britain may not be posted through, but must be sent to some one in Great Britain to be reposted there.—*Id.*

THE NEW ICE HOUSE.—The new Ice House, of which we give an illustration, is to be built for Messrs. Tudor and Company, the predecessors of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Company, as contractors for the supply of ice to Bombay. It is planned as a house for the storage and sale of American ice only, it being conveniently situated near the harbour. The middle of the building will consist of two godowns built entirely above ground, each 40 feet long by 30 feet wide and 38 feet clear height, together capable of storing over 2,000 tons of ice. The ice when landed from the ship will be carried by coolies up the main staircase at the back, shot down inclined planes into hatchways formed in the roof of the godowns, and hoisted out of these hatchways as required for daily consumption. It is intended to line the godowns internally with teak planking fixed about one foot from the wall, thus leaving a clear air space to protect the ice from the absorption of the external heat. The external walls are also planned on the cellular principle as an additional precaution against the sun's rays. The water accumulating at the bottom will be allowed to flow into a tank built in the ground, and will be pumped up for the use of the resident's. The space surrounding the three enclosed sides of the godowns is divided into two floors to be used as offices and shops for the sale of the ice. The main staircase at the front of the building is planned as an approach to the upper or mezzanine floor. The top storey over all is planned as a dwelling house for the manager and his assistants, and comprises drawing and dining rooms, bed rooms, and the usual appurtenances of a first class bungalow. The ground granted by Government for the above purpose is situated at the verge of the Esplanade, near the Colaba Causeway; but considerable delay has been occasioned in commencing the building, in consequence of the time spent in preparing the lease, and the difficulty experienced in getting the ground clear of the cotton piled upon it, the land having up to the present time being rented for that purpose. It is proposed to build the external work generally of the red Bassein stone; the main piers, arches and cornices being of Porebunder intermixed with red and grey stone. The building is designed in the modern Italian style, the two main stair cases forming campaniles. The architects are Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co., and the estimated cost is about a lac and a half of rupees.—*Bombay Builder, May 5.*

THE LATE TIGER-HUNT ACCIDENT.—We are glad to learn from Sukkur that Colonel Massey, whose escape from a singular complication of accidents we related in our last issue, is progressing favourably, and likely to recover soon from the mauling he received from a tiger. He has obtained leave from the 1st to the 31st instant, in extension, on medical certificate.—*Sindian, May 2.*

AN ILL-FATED STEAMER.—It was with much regret we heard the other day of the complete wreck of the steamer *Siam*, on the Alguada Reef. The vessel is said to have gone ashore on the rocks during the night of Wednesday of last week. Our readers will remember that the *Siam* only left Rangoon, bound to Calcutta, on Tuesday the 10th instant. How this unfortunate accident occurred is a curious question. The Alguada Reef Light is now a very prominent object in that quarter. During the south-west monsoon with a strong flood tide setting on to a lee shore, it is easy to suppose that a sailing vessel might be driven where she did not want to go. Her anchor may either drag or the chain give way, in which case she is wholly helpless. But it must certainly be different with a steamer, and especially where the weather is anything like favourable. No account of this disaster has reached us. But we suppose that, under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, the loss of the *Siam* will be made the subject of an official investigation. We learn that the commander and crew of the unfortunate steamer were brought to this port by the sailing ship *Viscount Canning*.—*Rangoon Times, April 21.*

STEAM ROUTE TO INDIA VIA PLYMOUTH AND THE CAPE.—Through the enterprise of the Royal Mail Union Steamship Company a new steam route has been opened up with India, China, and Australia, *via* Plymouth and the Cape of Good Hope. The Company have entered into an arrangement with the Government for the extension of the packet service from Mauritius to Ceylon. Passengers may, therefore, now proceed in the Company's vessels from Plymouth on to Point de Galle, where a junction is formed with the other regular steam lines to India, China and Australia.—*Overland Mail, April 10.*

THE following is from the report of the directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, to be presented at the general meeting on the 18th inst:—"The directors have now to submit to the shareholders the general balance-sheet of the bank for the year ended the 31st of December last, showing a net profit on the operations embraced in that period, of 76,066*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in October last, it was stated that, owing to the prolonged severity of the crisis in India, which caused the failure of several mercantile firms, and also from the depreciation in the value of produce covering hypothecated bills, the losses incurred by the bank would trench considerably on the reserve fund. The shareholders, therefore, will not be unprepared to learn that the directors have found it necessary to transfer from that account the sum of 85,000*l.* which they consider will amply provide for all bad and doubtful debts. The balance of profit and loss account remaining after this transfer, and the payment of the half-yearly dividend declared in October last, is 22,438*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*; and the directors now recommend that out of this sum a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum (free of income-tax), amounting to 20,000*l.*, be declared for the half-year ended 31st December last, leaving a balance of 2,438*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* to be carried forward to the new account. Since their last annual report the directors have obtained the sanction of her Majesty's Treasury to the supplemental deed of settlement enabling the shareholders to re-elect immediately all the directors retiring annually by rotation; accordingly, Mr. John Allan and Mr. James Fraser, who now go out by rotation, offer themselves again for re-election."—*Id.*

A CASE which involves some points of importance came before the Sitting Magistrate on Saturday, 7th April. On the passage of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Arabia* from Singapore to Penang, John Kemp, the chief engineer, directed the second engineer to complain to Captain Maddison, the master of the vessel, of the short allowance of provisions in their mess, and, on the evening of the following day, finding the short allowance repeated, he went and laid his complaint in person; but being put off, Mr. Kemp became irritated and made use of language towards his superior, which he afterwards acknowledged to the Magistrate he much regretted. The result was, that he was ordered to his cabin and put under arrest. In the state of mind he was in, he not unnaturally refused to obey, and was by force ejected from the quarter deck to the engine room. The engines soon after this occurrence lagged, and finally stopped. The vessel was then lying off the Carimons and was drifting with a strong current and no anchorage ground; and, according to the evidence of Captain Maddison, she ran great risk of being wrecked if she continued longer in her course. The second engineer, however, was prevailed upon to get steam up and start the vessel. In the meanwhile, Captain Maddison, seeing Mr. Kemp in the engine room sitting at the door of his cabin, ordered him inside; on his refusing to enter, he was forced in with the aid of sepoys and officers of the steamer, and a pair of handcuffs too small for his wrists were clapped on him. The excruciating pain, which they gave, caused him to cry out continuously, until they were taken off, which was after eight hours of torture. This is a grave matter. Here we have an instance of a respectable man, high up in his profession, making a just complaint, which if it had been inquired into, would have prevented any disagreeableness. Though, we do not in any way exonerate Mr. Kemp's behaviour, we consider, that if Captain Maddison had been considerate and done what it was his bounden duty to do, that is, have attended to the wants and comforts of those under his charge, nothing of such a nature would have occurred; and we are convinced, that most of the disagreeables between captain and crew on board of vessels proceed from bad or insufficient food. The harsh and unjustifiable conduct of the captain will most likely compel Mr. Kemp to institute legal proceedings against him in the Presidency Supreme Court. The stay of the steamer at this Port for only a few hours, we presume, precluded the possibility of this being done here.—*Penang Argus and Mercantile Advertiser, April 12.*

THE B. AND B. S. S. Co.'s STEAMER "KRISHNA."

THE B. and B. S. S. Company's steamer *Krishna*, Captain Morrison, arrived in harbour at an early hour yesterday morning from Suez, which port she left on the evening of the 21st ultimo, thus making the run in about fourteen days. The *Krishna* is now established as a favourite passenger ship, and we are glad to hear that her commander, Captain Morrison, has won golden opinions from the whole of the passengers who were on board on the outward voyage. There were a number of children on that occasion, and the worthy skipper's particular attention was bestowed upon the little ones, so that their comforts were well looked to. We give below an address drawn up and presented to Captain Morrison by the passengers prior to their leaving the vessel:—

DEAR CAPTAIN MORRISON,—We, the undersigned passengers by the Bombay and Bengal Steamship Company's steamer *Krishna*, under your command, proceeding from Bombay to Suez, unanimously desire, at the close of our very pleasant passage, to offer you our cordial thanks for having so greatly contributed, by your kind attentions, to secure our comfort and make the time that we have been together on shipboard pass most agreeably. One and all of us bear testimony to the fact that, though we came on board with high expectations as to the qualities of the ship, the liberality of the proprietary in regard to supplies, and the care of yourself, the commander, for the welfare and happiness of children, ladies, and gentlemen under your charge, these expectations have not only been realised, but surpassed to an extent that merits recorded acknowledgment.

We would also beg that you will communicate to your officers our thanks for their many acts of courtesy and attention.

We now bid you good-bye, with the assurances of our personal respect and esteem. With best wishes, we remain, yours truly,

E. G. FRASER, Civil Judge, Lucknow.
W. H. KIRBY, Col., D. A. G., Bombay Army,
Suez, 4th April. (and 18 others.)

FORT POLICE COURT.—5TH MAY.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—European and native prisoners in about a dozen cases were charged separately before His Worship with being drunk and disorderly; and some of them with being so far drunk as to be incapable of taking care of themselves. They were all found guilty and fined from a rupee to two rupees each.

A CART-DRIVER, Pandoo Bappoo, pleaded guilty to a charge of leaving his cart on the Chuckla Road at such distance as not to have it under due control. His Worship fined him two rupees.

CONTRAVENTION OF THE BUGGY ACT.—Kakoo Khemjee was charged with carrying more than two passengers in his buggy, and also with torturing his horse. The defendant pleaded guilty of torturing, but not guilty as to the rest. A policeman stated that he saw the defendant carrying three passengers in his buggy contrary to the conditions of the license granted to him. The defendant had nothing to say in his defence, and was fined two rupees.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Nuthoo Mahomed was charged with driving his hackery in Cooleewada Street in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring a woman named Jankee. Yesterday afternoon the defendant was observed driving at a rapid rate along the above street, and knocked down the woman, who was slightly injured by one of the wheels. He did not call out. His Worship found the defendant guilty and fined him three rupees.

A BRIGHT POLICEMAN.—Gopal Govind, a police ramosee No. 1201, was charged with stealing a bag, the property of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company, Limited. He pleaded guilty to the charge; and was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for four days.

CAUTION TO BUGGYWALLAHS—Futtehkhan Sirdarkhan, a hack buggy-driver, pleaded guilty to a charge of torturing his horse in Apollo Street; and was fined two rupees for the offence.

MUTINOUS CONDUCT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Francis Kent, an articled seaman of the ship *Milton*, was charged with assaulting Captain John Henry Smith, the master of the ship, on the high seas.

The prosecutor stated that, on the 1st March last, on the voyage from Boston to Bombay, the boatswain told the prisoner to take the wheel, which he refused to do. Witness thereupon jumped down from the poop to the main deck in order to be nearer to the prisoner and put him in irons for refusing duty. He was hardly down on the deck when the prisoner struck him twice on the head with a belaying pin. Witness then got another belaying pin, struck the prisoner with it, and called for help. They exchanged several blows with each other with the belaying pins. The prisoner then tried to run forward and fell down. Witness got hold of him, but the prisoner got away and ran to and fro, and fell down again. Witness's eyes were full of blood. The boatswain came, and took a knife out of the prisoner's hand. He was put in irons and kept so more than two months.

To the prisoner—I did not strike you first.

James Sheilds, the boatswain of the *Milton*, said he went forward on hearing a noise about three months ago on board the ship, and saw the captain and the prisoner fighting with belaying pins. The prisoner held the captain by the neck and, witness tried to separate them. Both were bleeding at the time. Witness saw a knife in the prisoner's left hand, which he took away.

To the prisoner—The knife was in your hand, but I did not see you use it. I saw it in your hand.

George Nicol, carpenter on board the ship, saw the captain bleeding on the occasion referred to. The prisoner was trying to run away, and the captain was trying to catch him. Witness did not see anything in the captain's hand, but the prisoner had a belaying pin, holding it in both hands.

To the prisoner—You were trying to run away when I came out.

Charles Archibald, the steward of the ship, saw the prisoner running forward and the captain pursuing him on the occasion in question. The captain caught him (prisoner) by the neck, and held him down; he was bleeding and had his feet on the prisoner. Witness saw no blows on either side.

To the prisoner—You had a knife in your hand.

His Worship postponed the further hearing of the case, remanding the prisoner to the County Jail, until the 8th inst.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Oosman Hajee was again placed before His Worship on a charge of criminally misappropriating thirty-one bales of cotton, shipped from Surat bunder per buttala *Parbuttee Pursad*, and consigned to the firm of Tribhowundas Runsord at Bombay.

Mr. Leggett appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton, with Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, for the defence.

The facts of the case have been already given at length in our issue of Friday last. Three more witnesses were examined this day, after which the case was postponed until Wednesday next.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—5TH MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE.—Thomas Boon was again brought up on remand on the above charge.

Dr. Francis Broughton, Presidency Surgeon at Bombay, was the last witness examined on behalf of the prosecution, and he proved that about six days ago, about 8 o'clock at night, an inspector of police came to his house with a girl who appeared to be about ten years of age. A man whom he understood to be the father of the child was with them. In consequence of what the inspector told him he examined the girl, who was hurt and must have suffered pain. (The remaining portion of the witness's evidence is unfit for publication).

The following witnesses were then called for the defence.

Shaik Imam Sheik Hoossein, a butler in the service of the prisoner, stated that on the 24th April last he saw the little girl in his master's house. It was then about eleven o'clock in the evening. The prisoner and his wife lived at Byculla. Witness slept in the outer verandah near the door. At two o'clock in the morning several men came there and a quarrel took place. At four A. M. there were in the room the prisoner's wife, two other men, and the little girl. Witness heard no disturbance between four and five o'clock that morning. Saw the little girl get up at 6 o'clock, dress herself, and left the house. Did not hear the child cry out during the night.

David Marshall said—He was a fireman on the G. I. P. Railway, and lived at the Company's boarding house at Byculla. He was at the prisoner's room in the same boarding house on the night of Tuesday, the 24th April. He went there between 8 and 9 o'clock. Was about three quarters of an hour in the room, and then he went in the verandah. Witness left after one o'clock. During all that time the prisoner was with him. He saw a little European girl there. Heard no noise or disturbance in the prisoner's house during that night. When he went upstairs after one o'clock, he left the prisoner in the verandah.

Samuel Bailey, another fireman on the G. I. P. Railway, corroborated in material points the testimony of the last witness.

His Worship cautioned the prisoner as usual, and committed him to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself "Civil Service" sends us a long letter on the pay of the Civil Service. The following are the only points which need be laid before the public:—

It is now nearly three years since the Assistants of the House of Correction petitioned the managing committee of that Penitentiary to recommend their case for the favourable consideration of Government with a view of getting them more pay.

Their petition was forwarded to Government, and their pay was raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75, which, with the per centage, amounted to about Rs. 80 per month.

The Assistants of the County Gaol, when they saw that the Assistants of the House of Correction succeeded in their petition, also petitioned for more pay, but the Bombay Government refused to grant it, alleging that they, the officers of the County Gaol, had nothing to do.

This appeared to have roused the "lion from his lair." That most indolent of Indian Judges, Sir Matthew Sausse, who as Chief Justice of Bombay was "head of a department," and as that department was the County Gaol, Chief Justice Sausse remonstrated with the Bombay Government and recommended the officers of the County Gaol for more pay.

The Local Government endorsed the recommendation of the Chief Justice, and forwarded it for the sanction and approval of the Supreme Government. The latter sanctioned the proposed increased rate of pay, and, as a necessary consequence, for the last twelve months the pay of the officers of the County Gaol has been increased as follows:—

The Marshall from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500,
The Deputy Marshall from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200,
Two Assistants from Rs. 65 to Rs. 125,
Two Assistants from Rs. 65 to Rs. 120, and
One Assistant from Rs. 65 to Rs. 75.

During the period that those officers have been drawing the increased rate of pay, the pay of the Assistants of the House of Correction has been as follows:—

The Marshall Rs. 300,
The Deputy Marshall Rs. 150,
The Senior Assistant Rs. 100,
and all the other Assistants about Rs. 80 per month.

Now, Sir, I am sure you will frankly admit that a most glaring injustice has been done to the Assistants of the House of Correction.

About eighteen months ago the Assistants of the House of Correction petitioned the committee of the prison for more pay, but the committee decided that, as it was not long since the pay of the Assistants was raised, they would take no steps to recommend the Assistants for more pay.

For six months the Assistants were in ignorance of the decision of the committee, and when they heard of it they again petitioned for more pay: this was when Counsellor Barton was president of the committee of management.

This was in the month of September last, and upon the latter occasion the committee recommended the Assistants to Government for more pay, and the Local Government forwarded the same recommendation for the sanction and approval of the Supreme Government.

Not long afterwards the Honourable Stewart Gordon was appointed either by Sir Charles Wood or the Viceroy as revisor of civil salaries at Bombay.

He paid several visits to the House of Correction, and suggested to the committee that the establishment should be reduced. And he also suggested that the pay, that would as a necessary consequence revert to Government, should be distributed according to qualification to the remainder of the Assistants that remained in employment.

The suggestions and observations were to have effect from the first of the present year, having been duly laid before the Supreme Government six weeks before the commencement of the present year, and they were duly embodied in a State paper and forwarded to the Supreme Government by the Local Government six months since, but it was only a few days ago that the Bombay Government received an answer to their communication on that subject.

I now ask you, Sir, what will be thought of the indescribable meanness of the Governor General in refusing to grant to the Assistants of the House of Correction the increase of pay to which they were entitled since the first of this year.

The poor overworked Assistants are now given to understand that they will not receive one pie of the newly granted additional salary until the month of June, when three of the Assistants that got a month's warning to leave in consequence of the reduction of the establishment will have been discharged.

Even now while I write there is a great talk that on the recommendation of that man of science, the redoubtable Dr. Hewlett, the House of Correction is condemned, but it is only a crusty old bachelor like myself that well knows Government has not the most remote idea of doing anything of the kind.

Why the gaol is being enlarged, the public works are in full play, and we shall probably have a new gaol to accommodate the more genteel class of prisoners five years hence!

Government are displaying their wisdom by enlarging the gaol to meet the requirements of the vast and vastly increasing population of the town and island of Bombay; and hence I would most respectfully remind them, purely from motives of humanity, that a really good opportunity presents itself to build temporary dwellings within the new boundary wall of the prison for the poor overworked long neglected Assistants.

The money that Government would so expend would be repaid to them a hundredfold at the expiration of five years, when it is to be presumed the new gaol will have been ready for the reception of prisoners; and surely it won't be forgotten that the Assistants at the County Gaol have free quarters and an abundant supply of pure water.

My already long letter is on the subject of the Civil Service, but I particularly wish to impress on the mind of His Excellency the Governor, that as the Supreme Government have ruled that the salaries of the officers of the County Gaol and the officers of the House of Correction are to be exactly assimilated, I think, in common fairness, that the Assistants of the House of Correction should be permitted to draw back pay from the same date that the Assistants of the County Gaol received their first increase of pay.

And here I would revert to the fact that the Honourable Stewart Gordon suggested that the alterations as regards increase of pay for the officers of the House of Correction should have effect from the 1st of the new year; but I think this would be most unjust and ungenerous to the Assistants of the House of Correction.

The House of Correction is a self-supporting establishment, and any expense that may be incurred in building temporary houses for the officers and awarding them their well-earned back pay will not be the loss of a single rupee to Government; and let us therefore hope that Government will act with becoming liberality towards the poor Assistants.

"FORESTRY" IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—By publishing the following letter in the columns of your widely spread and valuable journal, you will confer a great boon on one of the largest and most useful institutions which man has ever introduced into any country for the benefit of himself and fellow creatures during times of affliction and distress.

The Society called the Ancient Order of Foresters was founded at Knaresborough Castle; October 29th, 1745, under the title of Royal Foresters, by which name it continued until, at a convention of delegates held at Rockdale, August 1834, it was changed and is now known as the Ancient Order of Foresters.

Our institution was founded for the purpose of assisting each other at times when, but for the helping hand of our brethren, we might sojourn for a long period in our dwellings. For this and other ends, we associate together and are bound by a solemn tie to act to each other as brethren and alleviate the sufferings of each other whenever they may overtake us, to cheer and protect the unfortunate, to sympathise and aid those whom accident or disease may overtake, and to dry the cheek of the mourner, are among the leading objects of Forestry. To provide against the calamities just adverted to, is, though great, not all the advantages which result from our associated brotherhood; other advantages there are, which can only be known to the initiated. There are many persons now in Bombay who are anxious to establish so valuable an institution in the midst of them. I therefore take the liberty of appealing to the European and (especially to the English portion of our community, who must understand Forestry) to come forward and assist vigorously in placing on a sure basis a Society so good in its intentions, and which for more than one hundred years has been engaged ministering to the sick, assisting the aged and poor, comforting those in grief and sorrow, and which has been in all ways both beneficial and useful.

Every man for every man, himself included, is our ruling principle. Benevolence and friendship are our objects; justice and morality are our characteristics.

ROBIN HOOD.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

RAJKOTE, 2ND MAY.

THE very oppressive weather that now prevails appears to have had a tendency to induce *ennui*: hence nothing of importance transpires. Thermometer at noon in the shade 98 deg.

It is said that the district of Okhamundul, which forms the western point of the peninsula of Kattyawar, and which embraces a tract of land about thirty miles in length and fifteen in breadth, and whose chief towns are Dwarka and Beyt, will shortly be placed under the control of the Kattyawar Agency, since, owing to its immense distance from Baroda, the Guicowar's Government, under whose jurisdiction it is, finds it impossible to exercise such wholesome control as is required.

A Civil Servant, Mr. H. M. Birdwood, M. A., has been appointed 1st Political Assistant in room of Major Law, and will, it is supposed, be in charge of the largest and most litigious district in the province, namely, Jhallawar, the head quarters of which is the town of Wudwan, where the firm of Messrs. Drennan & Co. have established cotton presses, &c.

SIND.

THE 109TH REGIMENT.—We are gratified to be able to announce that Captain Schmid has been selected for the command of the detachment of H. M.'s 109th Regiment at Hydrabad. Captain Schmid's many estimable qualities won for him many friends during his stay in Sind; his return therefore to the Province will be hailed with unfeigned pleasure by a large number of the community.—*Our Paper, May 1.*

THE BELL RINGING SCANDAL.—A private letter received by the last mail inform us that the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, in connection with the late bell-ringing affair, are now under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor. We are also informed that, previous to his departure for England, Mr. Walton transmitted to Government copies of two messages sent by Captain Tyrwhitt,—one (as already stated) from Hydrabad announcing his own death, and the other by the Indo-European Telegraph to his brother, Col. Tyrwhitt, Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge, in which he mentioned Mr. Walton in an abusive manner. Mr. Watson wished to know whether such messages should be received. He was informed that they could not be refused, but Government said they would call upon Captain Tyrwhitt for an explanation in the matter, and designated the messages as highly improper ones.—*Sindian, May 2.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

RUMOURS have reached us of disturbances on the Frontier, but we do not imagine they are likely to assume any serious aspect.—*Lahore Chronicle, April 28.*

OUR contemporary of Lahore not long back expressed his regret that the health of Mr. Strachey, the new Chief Commissioner of Oude, was so bad, that it would necessitate his leaving for England on sick certificate at an early date. The statement appears to have been copied into the papers all over India. We are gratified to be in a position to mention that the report is an erroneous one, as, so far, the climate of Lucknow appears to have agreed with Mr. Strachey exceedingly well, and he is in more than usually good health. Fit men for such a province as Oude are few and far between, and where the excellence of the appointment of its present ruler was admitted with rare unanimity throughout the country, there is no doubt but that Mr. Strachey will surpass the merely successful official in earning also the personal respect and attachment of all those with whom he may come into contact.—*Pioneer, April 30.*

CABOOL.

CABUL, *dated Peshawur 17th April.*— body of ten thousand men is encamped at a distance of one koss from Ghiznee, waiting for the arrival of the Ameer at that place. As soon as the Ameer makes his appearance they will join him in his campaign. It must be remarked that this large body of fighting men is quite independent of the support of the Ameer. They converse with each other as follows:—"O brethren, we should pity and sympathize with our Master, the Ameer of Afghanistan, who has been so unjustly deprived of his father's throne. We should never show him our backs at his moment of need, but, as faithful and loyal subjects, should share all his hardships and labours at this critical time. Will he not in case of success, bear in mind our timely aid and valuable services? Yes, by all means, as a worthy son of a worthy father he will. Never mind, if the traitor, Abdoor Rahman, has, through money, easily got possession of that noble and endeared city, Cabul. No matter if his money procures men for him. We are not hired men, and will devote our lives to our Master without wishing any return or reward for the same. O! remember the repose and comfort the late Ameer, who might be termed our father and protector, used to confer on us, and also reflect what affection he had for us, his poor subjects. Is it now fitting for us to leave his most endeared son alone at the time when we see him deprived of all his honors, wealth, &c! Mind! what our enemies have done by means of wealth, we will do by *force of arms*."

Such is the discourse going on among the savage tribes of Afghanistan, and such are their feelings towards the Ameer. All the travellers who pass this way to Ghiznee, or any of the hill stations, are added to this body, the latter giving them their travelling expenses and treating them as friends and brothers.

A few days previous to his march towards Cabul, the Ameer inspected his troops, and was very much pleased by the ready and orderly manner in which they appeared on parade. He ordered two thousand sowars and footmen with five cannons to march to Chundant, under the command of Shere Ally Khan, and gave orders to him as follows: "Thousands of warlike and brave villagers are collected in the neighbourhood of Ghiznee to join me. They are all my affectionate people, and those to whom my father had shown so many favours. Select twelve thousand men out of these. I would prefer the men of the Buldan, Shameeran, and Aloon villages, as these are a hardy and most warlike people.—*Mofussilite, May 1.*

CEYLON.

MERCANTILE FAILURE.—The firm of Messrs. Alexander Reid and Co. of Galle, have, we under stand, stopped payment. The misfortune is attributed to the failure of some native trader with whom Messrs. Reid and Co. had extensive dealings.—*Ceylon Bi-monthly Examiner, April 30.*

CHINA.

(*From the Overland China Mail, April 14.*)

News from the North is of a very meagre character; the result of the deliberations of the Municipal Council in Shanghai seem to have resulted very satisfactorily for the efficient carrying out of Municipal arrangements. it has been decided that all householders paying a rent of Tls. 700 per annum are entitled to a vote. At a meeting of the Council the finances were found to be in a satisfactory condition, a very respectable balance being on hand, and the taxes being regularly paid.

From Peking Mr. Hart and the Chinese officials who accompany him have arrived here *en route* for Europe. An official named Pin Chun, who has been some time in the Imperial Maritime Customs accompanies Mr. Hart, his knowledge of foreign customs rendering him personally a fit person for such a mission. He appears to be an enlightened and liberal minded man, but is of too low a rank for his opinion to have much weight. This mission to Europe, although not accredited by the Imperial government, may prove the stepping stone to a permanent embassy being established in England by the Peking government.

From Ningpo a return of trade for 1865-1866 which has been published shows a decrease of Tls. 2,651,467, as compared with the preceding year, which is principally caused by the falling off in foreign imports. The Toutai of the Chekiang province has been appointed Governor of Kwangtung.

From Foochow we hear that the U. S. corvette *Wyoming* had been on shore off the S. E. end of Tunying, and had returned to dock where it was discovered that she had received severe injury. A Mr. Briscoe in the customs service had been knocked down, robbed, and severely handled, and but for his being enabled to escape by jumping down the face of a rock would probably have been murdered.

The news from Japan is but trifling; the itzeboo exchange is to be placed on a fairer basis, and for the future the Japan station except for its genial climate will not be such an object of *interest* to our Naval and Military Grandees, as it heretofore has been.

A French sailor has been murdered at Yokohama, but by all accounts, the man was intoxicated and must have provoked the attack which was made upon him as his companion who was with him was unmolested.

Permission has been given by the Chinese authorities at Canton for the river steamers to stop at a place called Chuen-pee, where a hulk has been stationed, alongside which the steamers call, and from which they convey cargo and passengers.

We have to record another disastrous Coolie Mutiny which has resulted in the destruction of the ship and the loss of the whole of her cargo.

The *Napoleon Canevaro*, an Italian barque bound from Macao for the Havanah, with coolies, was set fire to by them, after the crew had battened down the hatches on symptoms of insubordination appearing amongst them; the crew after vain attempts to extinguish the flames took to the boats and left the ship and coolies to their fate. The crew, with the exception of some who are missing, were picked up by the Bremen brig *Tritan* and brought to this port. The doctor and several of the crew are missing, and are supposed to have been drowned, or left behind in the burning ship. No ill-treatment seems to have been the cause of this catastrophe, but the comparative success which has attended the several wholesale attempts which have been made by so many shiploads of coolies, to take the respective ships, and thereby elude the performance of their agreements, after having received their advance, leads one to suppose that these horrible scenes of outrage and murder will continue to be perpetrated on board this class of ships, and that there must be some organised plan of revolt arranged in each case before their being embarked in the vessel.

On the fertile subject of Piracy we have cases to record, as usual, in our weekly summary. The Captain of the ship *Mahe* reports from Saigon that while in the China sea he saw a ship being attacked by two piratical junks; they then ran alongside the ship, and kept up a brisk cannonade with her, for some time, after which they hauled off and stood towards his ship, on which he fired several shots at them. They then hauled their wind and stood off towards the Ladrone islands, probably to take a quiet cruise in the Lema Channel for another, *Mary Jane*. We republish below the following interesting return of piracies from our evening issue for the short period of two months and a half, which will give an idea of what the navigation of the China seas has become for shipping generally. Small craft especially, are the especial objects of attack, being generally undermanned for their size, and singularly careless as regards keeping their small stock of arms in readiness.

From Shanghae we have dates to the 9th instant; the principal item of interest is that 6,000 more troops have been sent to the Shinking province in addition to the two thousand foreign drilled troops who were despatched some weeks ago from Peking to put down the rebels who have been overrunning the province in large numbers, and who as yet had defied all the force the mandarins could bring to bear upon them. The district was in such a frightfully disorganised state that the Government were offering mandarin buttons to all the chiefs of the robber bands infesting the country, if they would give in their allegiance to the Imperial Government. This gives a very cheerful view of the bravery and efficiency of the 8,000 *braves* already mentioned as having taken the field against these celestial brigands. Some of these picturesque vagabonds have not been able to resist the temptation of gaining the distinction of "a button" without the tedious course of book lore which usually precedes such an honour, and several have accepted the doubtful distinction and have become *respectable* mandarins. Having been brought up in a good *squeezing* school they have been using their new position to extort money from the peaceable and orderly inhabitants. The rebels, numbering about 7,000, are encamped some hundred miles or so north of Moukden, having captured several cities; the Peking troops are commanded by Wenseang, and the Mongol cavalry by a son of the deceased warrior San-ko-lin-sin. The whole of the Imperial forces as thus comprised are on the march to attack the rebels.

Newchwang is now open, the ice having broken up, and the steamer *Granada* reports that a considerable number of vessels were about to start for the Southern ports. A disturbance has occurred at Newchwang which is described in the letter of a correspondent which we reprint below. The American Consul's boy having been kidnapped he proceeded unarmed in company with some other gentlemen to attempt his recovery. The party was twice fired on, and for some time there was an apprehension of a general rising of the "Swordwracks" taking place. By the last advices matters were quiet, but Mr. Consul Meadows seems to have been no vain alarmist in warning the settlers at Newchwang to be constantly well armed and on the alert when moving about amongst the treacherous natives.

From Foochow we hear that the weather on the coast has been more severe than has been known for years. Several steamers have taken as much as eight days on the passage between Hongkong and that port. H. M. gun-boat *Havoc* and the U. S. corvette *Wyoming* were in port, the latter being still in dock; the heavy repairs which she required and which were being carried on, fully prove the extensive capabilities of the dock at Pagoda anchorage

From Japan we hear that the left wing of the 9th Regiment arrived on the 30th ultimo, the men appearing in tolerable health. A gentleman of the name of Dall, a resident at Yokohama, had committed suicide; nothing has transpired which throws any light on the probable cause of such an act. The introduction of gas is advocated in the *Japan Herald*, but whether any scheme for such an object is yet on foot does not appear. With respect to amusements, the Garrison Races and the Rifle Meeting occupy the most prominent position, and the review of British and Japanese troops conjointly, must have been a very interesting sight, the steadiness and quickness of the Japanese contingent surprising our military notables at Yokohama.

Some interest has been excited at Hakodadi with reference to the sentence of one year's imprisonment which has been passed on three foreigners concerned in the desecration of the Aino cemetery: much sympathy has been expressed for them, and a petition has been forwarded to Sir Harry Parkes for a commutation of their sentence.

From Macao a report has arrived that a small steamer called the *Prince Albert*, belonging to Quok Acheong, the Compradore of the P. & O. Company here, has been seized by a Chinese Customs revenue cruiser in the port of Shueytung, and confiscated as being in a non-treaty port. As trade by foreign steamers and vessels with the West Coast ports has been more than winked at by the Chinese authorities for some years past, it is rather "sharp practice" on their part to pounce suddenly upon a vessel in this way, without notifying their intention of stopping all foreign traffic, by confiscation of offending vessels. It is to be hoped that Mr. Glover, the commissioner of Customs at Canton, may be enabled to avert the contingency of such a heavy loss occurring to the proprietor of the steamer.

Considerable interest had been excited in military circles here by the announcement that Colonel North has applied in Parliament for papers relative to the mortality of troops at Hongkong during the last hot season, and the amount expended on rent of godowns, &c.; this may lead to a thorough investigation, and perhaps the War Office may be convinced of its grave blunders. It is to be hoped that the next Budget may include under the head of Military Expenditure, a margin for the erection of suitable buildings for any possible accession of troops to the colony, so that there may be no repetition of the mournful decimation of British soldiers, which marked our last summer.

The Mail Steamer which arrived on the morning of the 10th was actually *not* over due; this is really quite exhilarating. Perhaps in time it may be our luck to chronicle the fact, before a year or two is over, that the mail was really a whole day *before* its time.

During the past week cases of Piracy have been "conspicuous by their absence;" probably it is the season of some Chinese festival, and the freemasonry of Piracy are enjoying themselves in the bosoms of their families, preparatory to returning to their old cruising grounds, Mirs Bay and the Lema and Ly-ee-moon Channels.

A slight accident occurred to His Excellency the Governor a few days ago, which, however, we are happy to say, eventually proved nothing more serious than a rather severe fall.

We learn that an arrangement has been entered into between the Spanish Government and the Agents of the China and Labuan Coal Company, by which certain steamers belonging to the latter company will run between Singapore, Manila and Amoy. We are not aware whether it is intended that they should call at Hongkong. It is reported that these vessels will be placed under the Spanish flag.

A Ball was given on the 11th instant by the Hongkong Club to Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, and universal satisfaction was expressed as to the arrangements.

The weather during the past week has been with short exceptions dull and cloudy, with almost constant rain; this though rather trying in some respects will perform the most important duty of cleansing and flushing the drains, and at present the "clerk of the weather" is pretty good substitute for a "Municipal Council."

ANOTHER CASE OF PIRACY.

The Captain of the ship *Mahe*, Mr. Merrilees, sends from Saigon, the following report of a piratical attack in the China sea:—

On Saturday, March 10th, at 4 P. M., I saw a ship ahead engaging two junks. After keeping up a running fight for sometime, one of them got along-side on the port side and boarded; the other being on the star-board side. They kept up a brisk cannonading on the ship which was returned. The junks remained along sidea bout a quarter of an hour, after which they both stood towards my ship. We fired several shots of them and after having a good look at us they hauled their wind and stood in towards the Ladrone Islands which bore W. N. W. distance about 20 miles. The ship was running about six knots at the time. At 6 P. M. we came up with and spoke the ship *Conqueror* from Hongkong and bound to Bangkok. The Captain reported having been boarded. He had one of his crew killed and five wounded, he having repulsed the Pirates and killed six. At 7 P. M parted company and proceeded on my voyage.—*Daily Press.*

The following report has kindly been furnished to us by a gentleman, who went out in the *Janus*, commanded by Lieut. Stokes, to search for the piratical junks which attacked the *Mary Jane*.

Lieut. Stokes appears from all we hear to have taken every possible pains to come across the pirates, and much regrets that his search was unsuccessful. Owing to the strong breeze, the fact of the pirates having had twenty-four hours' start, and the direction in which they went being uncertain, this result might have almost been anticipated.

The gunboat *Janus* returned to harbour this afternoon, having searched fruitlessly for the piratical vessels engaged in the attack on the *Mary Jane* on the 25th instant. Lieut. Stokes has searched all the islands to the southward and westward of Hongkong. He overhauled a large number of native boats of all sizes, being accompanied by one of the crew of the *Mary Jane*. Notwithstanding the indefatigable exertions of the commander of the gunboat, no vessel with which she came in contact could be identified as engaged in the piracy.

All the mandarin stations in the neighbouring islands were visited, but the authorities there had apparently no knowledge of the attack on the *Mary Jane*.

The *Janus* left the harbour at 2-30 P.M. on Monday last and returned at 3-30 P.M. to-day, Wednesday.—*Evening Mail, March 28.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE "NAPOLEON CANEVARO" BY COOLIE CREW.

The *Napoleon Canevaro*, which vessel sailed from Macao about a fortnight ago laden with Coolies for the Havanah, was set fire to by the emigrants. The crew, with the exception of seven, and a European physician, took to the boats, and being found by the *Madera* arrived safely at Saigon, whence the French mail steamer brought them to Hongkong. Several of the Coolies were picked up by the Bremen brig *Triton* which arrived here yesterday.

We learn that the cause of the fire was as follows:—The Coolies having refused to wash decks when ordered by the Captain, the crew were mustered on deck,—and finding

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the coolies still refused to work, fired on them down the hatchways. This having produced no effect, the hatches were put on and battened down. The coolies in revenge fired the ship.—*Evening Mail, April* 2.

THE Chinese captured by H.M.S. *Oppossum* as pirates were brought up for trial to-day and acquitted. It appears that the junk they belonged to, was, on being come up with by the gunboat, hailed to keep in a certain position, and that as the order was not obeyed she was fired into. The junk then lowered a boat, the men in which on approaching the *Oppossum* called out "We are honest people, not pirates," and the *Oppossum* ceased firing; but thinking the men to be really pirates in spite of their assurances brought them into port.

M. Emile Coste, Consul of France at Tientsin, is appointed to replace M. Du Chesne the French Consul at this Port, during his absence on leave in Europe.

M. Du Chesne is likely, we learn, to leave in about two months time.—*Evening Mail, April* 4.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SEROHI STATE.

(*From the Gazette of India, April* 28.

Khureeta to HIS HIGHNESS RAO OOMAIDSING, BAHADOOR, of Serohi,—(dated Fort William, the 17th January 1866).

Lieutenant-Colonel Eden, my Agent in Rajpootana, has informed me that your territory, after being managed by a British Officer, has now been made over to your exclusive charge. During the past eleven years the British Government has laboured for your advantage, and has enabled you to pay off all the debts of the State; some good also has resulted to the country by the efforts which have been made to put down crime and protect the people. But its condition is still very unsatisfactory, and nothing short of great attention on your part, and the selection of wise and honest officials, will enable you to bring it into order and improve the condition of the people and your own revenue. It should be the continuous object of a wise Ruler to put down crime, and to encourage peaceful industry. That your Highness may prove such a Ruler, is my sincere wish.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Purport of a Khureeta from HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF SEROHI, to the address of HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,—(dated the 9th March 1866).

The receipt of your Excellency's letter, full of kindness and friendly advice, dated the 17th January last, has honoured and afforded me much pleasure. May your Excellency long be spared to bestow such marks of kindness.

I would wish to represent to your Excellency the circumstances of my State. My means and income are very limited, while my country poorly populated and everywhere covered with jungle, is bounded by such States as Marwar. I myself, to the best of my ability, look after the interests and welfare of the people, who have been entrusted to me by God; still what can I do? The country is wild, and the subjects of other States, taking advantage of this, make it the scene of their robberies.

In accordance with your Excellency's instructions, however, I will not prove behindhand in bringing my country into good order.

ATTEMPTED SUTTEE AT THE KOTAH CAPITAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, April* 28.)

From LIEUTENANT A N. BRUCE, Officiating Political Agent in Harowtee, to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. F. EDEN, Agent Governor General, for the States of Rajpootana,—(dated Camp Oudeypore, the 30th November 1865.)

I have much pleasure in reporting, for your information, the successful prevention of an attempted suttee at the Kotah capital. The circumstances were as follows:—The widow of one Ram Chundura, Bunya, heedless of advice and remonstrance, determined to incinerate herself with her husband's corpse. Every preparation incident to this dreadful sacrifice had been prepared, when the facts were made known to the Maha Rao, who at once adopted active measures to arrest the suicide: so determined, however, was the wretched woman to immolate herself, that nothing short of forcible seizure could stop the crime. His Highness at once confined her, and directed the friends of the deceased to consume the body without delay. For three days, it is said, the woman declined food of any kind; she then became reconciled to her position, and was forthwith released.

I would bring to your very favourable notice the laudable exertions of His Highness in this matter. I have expressed to the Chief the extreme pleasure with which I have learnt them, and I would solicit the favour of your reporting the circumstances for the information of Government.

There can be little doubt that, if other Chiefs will but emulate the example of the Maha Rao of Kotah, and thus practically express their abhorrence of suttee, crime, once so common, though now happily fast dying out, would soon be extinct and numbered with other barbarities of the past.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana,—dated Fort William, the 21st December 1865).

In reply to your letter dated 30th November, forwarding copy of a letter from the Officiating Political Agent in Harowtee, reporting the praiseworthy and successful efforts of the Kotah Chief to prevent self-immolation at his capital, I am directed to forward herewith a khureeta for the Maha Rao from His Excellency the Governor General, and to request that you will cause the latter to be delivered to His Highness in full Durbar.

A copy of the Governor General's letter is enclosed for your information.

Khureeta to HIS HIGHNESS MAHA RAO RAM SING, BAHADOOR, OF KOTAH,—(dated Fort William, the 21st December 1865).

It is with very great satisfaction I have heard from my Agent, Lieutenant-Colonel Eden, that your Highness, on a late occasion, authoritatively prevented the widow of a Mahajun at Kotah from committing suttee. I trust that your example will be followed by other Chiefs in Rajpootana. I am pursuaded that if the rulers of the country will set their faces against the perpetration of such cruel and wicked acts, the people would soon abandon the desire to continue them.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

From the Assistant in charge, Agent, Governor General's Office, Rajpootana, to the HON'BLE WILLIAM MUIR, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—(No. 388-78, dated Aboo, the 22nd March 1866).

I have the honour to transmit a khureeta, with translation, from His Highness the Maha Rao of Kotah, to the address of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, in reply to that received under cover of your Despatch of the 21st December 1865, regarding the laudable action of the Chief in checking an attempted suttee at his capital.

A copy of a letter from the Political Agent, announcing the manner in which His Excellency's khureeta was received, is also annexed.

Purport of a khureeta from HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAO OF KOTAH, to the address of HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL.—(dated Kotah, the 24th of February 1866).

Your Excellency's khureeta expressing satisfaction at my successful attempt in preventing a suttee at the Kotah capital, which was brought to notice through the kindness of the Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, and the Political Agent, Harowtee, has, in these happy days, been received by me with much pride. In order to celebrate the occasion, I caused all my nobles and statesmen to attend a full Durbar, which was duly graced by the presence of the Political Agent, and after the usual ceremonies had been observed, the contents of your khureeta were made known. Your Excellency's appreciation of my successful endeavours to prevent suttee, has reached the ears of all Princes in Hindoostan, and by spreading far and wide has greatly exalted me among my equals.

From the Political Agent, Harowtee, to the Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana,—(dated the 1st February 1866).

With reference to recent correspondence regarding the successful prevention by the Maha Rao of a suttee at the Kotah capital, I have the honour to report that His Excellency the Viceroy's khureeta has been duly presented by me in full Durbar.

Immediately after hearing the Governor General's letter the Chief ordered a royal salute to be fired, and His Highness seemed much gratified by His Excellency's acknowledgments of the efforts made to suppress this crime. The Durbar was numerously attended, and the usual nuzzurs and congratulations were offered to the Maha Rao.

THE IMPOSSIBLE CONSTITUTION.

(*From the Bombay Guardian, May* 5.)

"THE Constitution of the United States as it stands," says the *Bombay Saturday Review*, "involves such a radical misconception of the possibilities and practical realities of organized human communities, that its duration, in its present shape, is a sheer impossibility. It is ninety years since the American Declaration of Independence was signed, and nearly eighty since the Constitution was formed. From the very period of its adoption it has been assailed by a running fire of criticisms like the above. People who would have been slow to hazard a prediction regarding the future of any other country, have not hesitated to declare in most absolute terms that it was impossible for a republic with such a constitution to exist. It should have expired before the end of the last century, but it didn't. It has seen the outbreak and progress of the great French Revolution: the overthrow of the French monarchy; the rise and overthrow of the French Republic; the rise and overthrow of the first Napoleon; the restoration of the Bourbons; another French Revolution; the Orleans Dynasty and its overthrow; a third French Revolution; another French Republic and its overthrow; the empire of Louis Napoleon; it has seen the whole of Europe pass through phases that would have been thought to demand centuries; three of the most active generations that the world has ever known, have come and gone; and yet the Constitution of the United States has continued to exist, and is at this moment as dear to the American people as ever it was. The old predictions that it would not outlive the first generation, were repeated with a greatly diminished emphasis regarding the second generation; since the third generation came on the scene, they have become few and faint and far between, until suddenly in 1861, men on this side the Atlantic began to think that their vaticinations were to be fulfilled in the Secession War. But the wonder is that after this tremendous conflict has swept over the country and terminated in the complete triumph of the Constitution, any one should be found to repeat blandly the prophecies of the last century. No people ever made such sacrifices for the perservation of their Constitution, as the people of the United States have done during the last five years; it is generally thought that a Constitution accomplishes *one* important object when it thus secures the attachment and the confidence of those who live under it; it is also supposed that a Constitution which allows a people to make such unexampled progress in art, commerce, wealth, education and influence as the Americans have made, cannot be a very infelicitous instrument; yet we are now assured that the American Constitution is a sheer impossibility.

Waxing warm, the *Reviewer* proceeds to characterize the political system of the United States as one "founded in fallacy and public crime; pregnant with revolution and social war; as certain to fall as any building wilfully put up out of the perpendicular; a system which would be simply ludicrous in its card-castle insufficiency, were it not that its working involves so much of the deepest elements of tragedy."

The wicked, ruinous, ludicrous feature of this impossible Constitution is that, it attempts to join men together in a free political organization, *leaving the question of social organization a completely open one*. So prodigious a fault should at least have been comprehensible. Do our readers comprehend the above? It seems the Constitution sinned by not making the social organization to be *one* throughout all the States. But the members of the Union were left perfectly free to choose for themselves whatever social organization they pleased in their separate States; and "the founders of the new States were in this exactly in the position of the crucifiers of our Lord; they knew not what they did."

The *Reviewer* happily proceeds to illustrate; and now we get a glimpse of what he means. The different States have independent powers of Government regarding their own internal affairs; the federation exists simply with reference to certain interests which they have in common. Slavery existed in some of the States; and by them it was allowed to exist; it existed in others and there it was abolished; in the remainder it did not exist. Well, were not matters just so when the States were Colonies of Great Britain? Was it not established and perpetuated for more than a century under the English Constitution? Is the American Constitution any more responsible for it than the English Constitution, which even allowed it to exist in her other colonies for sixty years after the declaration of American independence? But if the American Constitution was so essentially favourable to slavery, why did the Southern shareholders chafe against it and finally revolt from it? The Constitution or slavery was really the question at issue throughout the late conflict.

But we are favoured with another illustration of the radical vice of the American Constitution in leaving all social questions open, so that new States could be organized on any conceivable social basis. "The Mormons founded a new inchoate State with polygamy as its social rule." This is, we confess, a fact with which we were unacquainted. We were not aware that there was among the United States of America, a Mormon State. We have yet to learn that there is a single State in that confederation, with laws against bigamy any less stringent than those of England, or with a popular sentiment any more favourable to the existence of agapemones. The Mormons made their appearance first in the United States; but when their sentiments and practices became known, they had to leave first one State and then another, until they discovered that there was no place for the sole of their foot within the bounds of the United States, and had to flee into the wilderness where they have since remained under sentence of perpetual banishment passed both by the laws of the State and by the social convictions of the American people. Now that the westward expansion of the republic begins to threaten their isolation, they begin again to entertain projects of removal, they are talking of occupying two of the Sandwich islands. Like the slave-holder they have an intense hatred of the American Constitution. The territory which they occupy is included within the area that belongs to the United States just as the territory occupied by various tribes of Indians between the Mississippi States and the Rocky mountains, belongs to the Republic; just as there are large areas in British America where the Indians enjoy their own peculiar social organizations untrammeled, and as there are large portions of Australia where the colonial Governments have practically no authority. Yet the *Reviewer* has the boldness to say that Mormonism "has grown up in sheltered safety under the constitution of the United States, that for this the Americans deserved the desolation of their civil war, and *that every American is a tacit accomplice in this outrage upon the sense of civilized mankind*."

DIARY OF A JOURNEY ACROSS ARABIA.

FROM EL-KHATIF IN THE PERSIAN GULF TO YAMBO IN THE RED SEA, DURING THE YEAR 1819.

BY

CAPTAIN G. FORSTER SADLIER, OF H. M.'S 47TH REGIMENT.

(*Continued from our last issue.*)

On the evening of 12th the Kashif paid me a visit, and on the morning of 13th Khuleel Agha, the governor of Kateef, who, together with his two Turks, had arrived at Ul-Ahsa. Several visits took place between us up to the 17th, and these interviews, which I encouraged, enabled me to form the opinions which I had the honour to lay before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, grounded on the information which I was then enabled to collect.

Addressed the following letter:—

"To the Right Honourable Sir EVAN NEPEAN, Bart.,
President and Governor in Council, Bombay.

"RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,—I do myself the honour to acquaint the Right Honourable the President in Council that I arrived at Kateef on 21st June, where I was induced to land in preference to prolonging the voyage by proceeding to Anjeer, which place was represented as very difficult of access, and the communication from thence to Ul-Ahsa as precarious. The governor and two assistants were the only Turks residing at Kateef. In the pay of the governor there were only sixty Arab hirelings from the neighbouring villages, who performed the duty of guarding this place. I was conducted on shore by the second officer, who appeared a man of very inferior rank.

"After a delay of several days it appeared to me that the Turkish Agha did not possess the means of forwarding or protecting me on the route to Ul-Ahsa, and that he himself was dependent on the Bedouin Sheikhs for the protection of the convoys on this road. I therefore determined to place myself under the protection of a Sheikh of the Beni Khalid tribe, and to set out for Ul-Ahsa without further delay. After a tedious and labourious march through the desert, which was rendered more distressing by the conduct of the Bedouins and the impositions of their Sheikhs, I arrived at Ul-Ahsa on the 11th instant.

"On my arrival at Ul-Ahsa I was received with every compliment and mark of attention that the circumscribed means of the Kashif admitted of. He paid me a visit, which I of course returned. The mutual assurances and hope of a permanent friendship being established between the respective governments was the general topic of conversation. The Turkish officers with whom I have had an opportunity of conversing appear to be very ignorant of the Pacha's views; they have been long separated from him, and are completely worn out by the fatigues of three years' arduous service in this sterile and barbarous country; their thoughts and hopes are centered in the expectation of being recalled. The period of their departure appears to have arrived.

"The political state of this country differs materially from the reports which were current in India at the period of my departure.

"The Pacha appears to have found that his troops were too widely extended; that the difficulty of keeping open extended communications in a country which is for the most part a desert would require a large force, to meet the expenses of which the revenues are insufficient, and that little dependence could be placed on the fidelity of the Bedouin tribes. The convoys have been attacked between Ul-Ahsa and Deriah, near Salumiah, which is six days' march from hence. The Bedouin tribe of Saadeh were the perpetrators of this audacious attack.

"The Aieeman* tribe of Bedouins who traverse the desert to the south of Ul-Ahsa have lately made an incursion to Anjeer, pillaged the petty fort and the few huts which surrounded it, carrying off the property of a caravan which was about to proceed to Ul-Ahsa. The communication has therefore ceased, and even at this moment the direct route to Kateef is unsafe, several parties having penetrated to the north of this place.

"The Kashif of Ul-Ahsa has received orders to collect the remains of the Turkish troops, amounting to two hundred and fifty, and to rejoin the Pacha's camp at Soodeyur, two marches beyond the site of Deriah, and at which place the Kashif informed me His Excellency purposes to remain for a month. On the departure of the Turkish government the Sheikhs of the Beni Khalid tribe are to assume the government of Ul-Ahsa as tributaries to the Pacha, who claims a portion of the revenues as a remuneration for the expenses of the war, and reinstating this tribe in the dignities and territories of which they had been deprived by the Wahabee.

"His Excellency has razed Deriah, and I am informed that there scarcely remains a vestige of that place, which was so long the terror of Arabia. He appears to have been actuated by another motive than mere vanity. As he did not purpose to garrison this place, it became necessary to render it a ruin,† that it may not at a future period be a rallying point to any tribe of Bedouins, in whom generally little faith can be placed. It is said he purposes to leave a garrison at Anizeh to overawe the tribe of Duwys, which is very powerful, and also as a medium of communication with Ul-Ahsa, that the revenues may be remitted with safety, the continuation of which will of course depend on the stability of the Pacha's power, for although he has been the medium of the present altered situation of the tribe now placed in possession of the territories of Ul-Ahsa, nevertheless the Turks are viewed with much jealousy by these Bedouins, who are anxiously looking for their departure, and consider them at this moment as intruders. The Turks have ruled here with very arbitrary sway, and have been accustomed to enforce their commands over the Bedouins, who are an uncivilized, barbarous race, and probably the most difficult people in the universe to rule or keep in subjection.

"It is evident that the district of Ul-Ahsa, the port of Kateef, and the advantages of the communication by Anjeer, present more favourable prospects than any advantages which could be expected by the accession of Ras-ul-Khima. If the Pacha has found it necessary to abandon these acquisitions, it is not to be expected that he will enter upon any projects for the acquisition of territory which he could not possibly retain, and the acquirement of which would not defray the expenses of the conquest.

"I have laid before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the only points of information which I have been able to collect since my arrival in Arabia, grounded on which I have presumed to offer my own opinions of the state of this country, and the views of the Pacha, which appear to be unavoidably directed to the abandonment of all prospects of the acquisition of territory on this coast of the Persian Gulf, and confined to the establishment of his power on the western coast of Arabia, as more closely connected with the establishment in Egypt, and from whence supplies and reinforcement would readily be obtained. The only questions which have been started by the Turkish officers respecting this coast of Arabia have been confined to Muscat, of the political situation of which place they appear very ignorant. The remarks which have fallen from them, however, fully convince me that at some prior period the Pacha had directed his attention to that quarter; the alterations which have taken place in his policy render any comments on this subject unnecessary at the present moment.

"With respect to my further proceedings, I find myself placed in a most perplexed and embarrassed situation. Was I not dubious of incurring the displeasure of the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, I should be inclined to abandon the hope of proceeding on the mission with which I have been entrusted, but as the motives which induced the Governor General to open a communication with the Pacha may not be solely confined to the reduction of Ras-ul-Khima, I conceive it my duty to make every effort in my power to carry His Lordship's orders into effect. The Kashif of Ul-Ahsa purposes to proceed on his route towards the Pacha's camp so soon as he can obtain camels from the Bedouin Sheikhs for the conveyance of the convoy. It would prove a hazardous, and probably an useless attempt for me to set out on such an enterprise, confiding alone in the Bedouins, who may be inclined to avail themselves of the present unsettled state of this country, and plunder the property of the very person who had been entrusted to their charge. I have therefore informed the Kashif that I shall be in readiness to accompany the convoy, and am anxiously awaiting a reply to letters which I addressed from the Bedouin camp to the Pacha's minister. These replies may possibly reach me before the convoy is in readiness to proceed, and from the tenor of them I may be enabled to determine my future proceedings on some more positive evidence than I am at present possessed of.—I have the honour to be, &c.

"Ul-Ahsa, 17th July 1819."

The arrival of Sheikh Mahomed and Sheikh Mujeed was announced on the morning of the 14th by a salute fired on the occasion. The following days the Turks were busily employed in their preparations for the journey. The Sheikhs promised to provide cattle, and every person appeared to be in readiness to move. I was soon joined by a horde of Turks, who pitched their fancy tents close by mine, and I found them very disagreeable neighbours, as they took several opportunities to pilfer.

July 18*th*.—I found it necessary to hold a conference with the Kashif on the subject of my further intentions and proceedings, which in the predicament in which I was placed could only be determined by his giving me positive information as to the position of the Pacha's camp, the period of His Excellency's stay in this present situation, and the probable number of days required to enable the Kashif to reach it, provided he moved as he had stated on 22nd. To this the Kashif replied, "that the Pacha's camp was at Soodeyur; which place he would reach in ten or twelve days from the date of his departure from hence, and that he had received a letter from the Pacha intimating his intention of awaiting the Kashif's arrival." The assurances which the Kashif offered were so specious, and he appeared so warm in my interests and the object of my reaching the Pacha's camp, that I determined to accept the voluntary proffer of being provided with a sufficient number of camels from the convoy to enable me to reach the Pacha's camp in company with the Kashif, who assured me "that he would forward all despatches, and that the communication with Kateef should not be closed. That with respect to my return the Pacha could insure that object." To abandon the object of the mission when I probably could in a few days determine, on the most positive evidence, the probability of co-operation and the views and policy of the Pacha, appeared to me to be acting on suppositions which may possibly prove in some points erroneous. Although from the evidence now before me I could form no other opinion on the subject than the conclusions which I had already submitted, I considered it most advisable to adhere to the instructions which I had received, and to make an effort to obtain an interview with the Pacha. I therefore on the 19th addressed a letter to the Kashif informing him that on his assurances and promises I had come to this conclusion. The verbal reply which he gave to the meerza who was the bearer of this letter (as the Kashif himself has not had the benefit of a liberal education) appeared satisfactory and friendly; he repeatedly promised to fulfil his engagements.

Addressed the following letter:—

"To the Right Honourable Sir EVAN NEPEAN, Bart.,
President and Governor in Council, Bombay.

"RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,

"I do myself the honour to address you in continuation of my despatch of 17th instant, and to acquaint the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that this evening I held a conference with Mahomed Agha, Cuftun Agasee, and Kashif of Ul-Ahsa. I conceived it necessary to explain to this officer, who fills a very high office, the intricate and difficult situation in which I consider myself placed, and to request of him an explanation on the following points: first, as to the probability of my arriving at the Pacha's camp previous to His Excellency's departure, provided that I shall accompany the Kashif's convoy on 22nd instant, the day appointed for his march. To this he replied that he should certainly reach the Pacha's camp at Soodeyur in ten or twelve days from that date; that he would provide a Mihmandar to accompany me; that the Pacha had written to him intimating that His Excellency would not depart from thence previous to the arrival of the Kashif, and that on this point I need not entertain any doubts.

"In reply to my second proposition of keeping open a communication, he has assured me that all despatches shall be conveyed to Kateef. With respect to my return from the Pacha's camp to Kateef, he assures me that he conceives the Pacha possesses the means of insuring that object.

"I have not obtained any information which could enable me to form a more clear opinion on the probable views of the Pacha than the outline which I did myself the honour to lay before your Honourable Board in my letter of 17th instant. The preparations for the departure of the Kashif appear to be in a state of forwardness, and it becomes necessary that I should determine on my future proceedings. Although I do not anticipate the probability of a joint co-operation of the Pacha's forces, I nevertheless imagine that in abandoning the object of the mission without having obtained an interview with the Pacha, when I find it is not improbable but that a few days may enable me to effect this purpose, and to ascertain on some more certain authority his views and policy, I may probably subject myself to the disapprobation of Government. I have therefore determined to proceed with the Kashif on 22nd instant, and trust that this decision will meet with the approbation of Government.—I have the honour to be, &c.

"Ul-Ahsa, 19th July 1819."

I conceived it necessary to make a suitable present to the Kashif, who I was informed is an officer of rank in the Pacha's army, and therefore on his arrival in camp at noon it was despatched to him. He received it with much satisfaction, and from what I could learn he was perfectly contented and pleased with my deportment towards him.

July 21*st*.—I thought it advisable to address a letter to the Beni Khalid Sheikhs, and to ascertain from them whether they had determined to afford me their assistance and protection on my return. I had been very anxious for several days to avail myself of an opportunity to confer with them, but the departure of the Kashif, their quarrels with the Aieeman tribe, and several local circumstances, from being more immediately presented to their observation, obliterated the more distant object on which I had before spoken to them, and they deferred this object till my return.

Addressed the following letter from Captain Sadlier:—

"To SHEIK MAHOMED and SHEIKH MAJEED,
Aal-ul-Urreeur, Sheikhs of the Bedouin tribe
of Beni Khalid, &c. &c.

"A. C.—Many years have elapsed since your noble family were in the possession of these territories and in the habits of friendly intercourse with the British authorities. The alterations which have since that period taken place have frequently placed the rulers of this country in the situation of enemies to the British government, particularly during the power of the Wahabee. These territories have been lately rescued from that power which has now ceased to exist, and have been restored to your illustrious family. It has been my good fortune to arrive at this crisis, and as you have heretofore verbally informed me that your family is desirous of renewing the former friendly intercourse, which may now be effected with so much advantage, at a crisis when it may be desirable that the British government should be acquainted with the alteration which has lately taken place, I shall be happy to be made acquainted with your sentiments. Should they prove to be of the same friendly disposition which you have heretofore expressed, it is probable they may be agreeable to the British government. It is necessary that I should make known to you that at the present moment a ship of war awaits my return to Kateef, which port is of course under your government, and that from the period of my arrival within the boundaries of your territories, on my return from the Pacha's camp, I shall cosider myself under your protection till the period of my rejoining the ship in your port of Kateef. This will afford your family an opportunity of evincing your friendly intentions, by exerting your influence in favour of an agent of that government during his stay in your territories. Seal of

"Captain SADLIER.
"A true translation.

"Dated Ul-Ahsa, 21st July 1819 A. D.
and 28th Ramzan, 1234 Hijerah."

Sheikh Mahomed, who is very deaf, advanced in years, and unfit to transact business, paid me a hasty visit, and assured me that I might rest satisfied that all my wishes should be accomplished; he could not wait to enter minutely into details, I therefore handed him the letter which I had prepared, and he departed to expedite the march of the Kashif. His answer I received in a few hours, and found it laconic. I closed my packet for despatch by the "Vestal," and entrusted it to Sheikh Khumees, the guide whom I had brought from Bushire. This man's conduct had obliged me to determine on his return. He had been guilty of many deceptions. I therefore gave him an opportunity of returning this evening under a promise that he would reach Kateef on 24th instant.

The following letter, addressed to Captain Bruce, will point out the precaution necessary to be adopted in selecting guides, and the faith or reliance to be placed in those even of the best characters:—

"Lahissa, July 12th, 1819.

"MY DEAR BRUCE,—"After the detention at Kateef, which I mentioned in my letter, I set off, by the advice of Sheikh Khumees, under the protection of a Bedouin Sheikh (a nephew of Majeed and of Mahomed) whom he introduced to me. As I had declined for several days to proceed in this manner, and did not eventually move till I had received through him the positive assurance of perfect confidence, I entrusted the arrangement of the march, the hiring of the cattle, &c. &c. to Khumees, who reported everything in the most favourable light, and held himself responsible.

"The fifth day Khumees required a present for this Sheikh (Mushruf), to which I objected till we should reach our destination; he persisted, and the Sheikh became impatient. I was obliged to acquiesce, and the present was prepared. Khumees objected to the value which he was pleased to estimate it at (450 piasters), on which I entertained some doubts of his fidelity, and sent the present by my own servant, an Arab. Mushruf accepted it with thanks, but half an hour had not elapsed when he came to my tent and refused to load the baggage, or to send the horses, unless I would pay down sixty dollars for the hire, stating that the present was not of sufficient value to reward him for his trouble.

"Khumees had withdrawn secretly and sent a private message to Mushruf, to which I impute this conduct. I had prohibited him from communicating on this subject with Mushruf on the supposition of his being in his interest more than in mine; the Bedouin acted the barbarian; he refused to allow us to load, and ordered his people to abandon us in this situation, without a drop of water.

"Khumees had taken the precaution to secure a conveyance for himself from the Sheikh, with whom he was prepared to depart.

"On arriving at the Bedouin camp at Oomerrubeeah, I requested Khumees to secure the camels, that we might march in the evening, and gave him this order at 8 A. M. He did not, however, give himself the least trouble about the camels, although he was the person through whom the agreement respecting them was made.

"After a delay of three days I was obliged to send the Meerza, who procured the camels, but not according to the agreement made originally by Khumees; an over-charge of two dollars a head and a further detention of two days were incurred.

"You will preceive it was impossible to stem the tide so long as Khumees remained near me. I have therefore ordered him to proceed to Kateef in charge of letters, and to repair himself to Aboosheer to deliver this letter to you, in which case he may be entitled to the part* of his salary which remains unpaid.—I remain, &c."

Before I set out from Ul-Ahsa I must offer some description of this district, which is called Ul-Ahsa or Lahissa. The principal or walled town is called Foof; its walls are of mud, and about fifty feet high, surrounded by a deep dry ditch. It has two gates; the houses within the fort are mean; to the east is an open village, interspersed with cultivated grounds and date plantations. Foof and its suburbs do not contain fifteen thousand inhabitants. Of this number probably six hundred may be considered as the effect of its strength.

The fort of Mooburuz is three-quarters of a mile to the north of Foof; its bourjes are lofty, and it is surrounded by a deep dry ditch; it has but one gate; its suburbs or open village is not so extensive as that of Foof, and may contain about ten thousand souls, of which four hundred may be estimated as the effective force. The date plantations extend to the eastward, and are interspersed with open villages and hamlets, which are said to contain fifty thousand souls. These plantations are nourished by an abundant supply of good water from wells and several lakes, but I could not perceive any trace of a river or stream forming a connection between any of those lakes, and to my inquiries on this subject, both Turks and Arabs assured me that no such river exists.

Wheat, barley, and rice are cultivated in the lands adjoining these plantations. The fruits and vegetables of Ul-Ahsa are not good. Those we procured were a few bad apricots, figs very hard and dry, bad water-melons, the onions had the shape of carrots, and not of onions; this is to be attributed to the sandiness of the soil and the superabundance of water used in irrigation. The tamarisk tree grows very tall, and is here carefully pruned, as it is of essential use in roofing the houses.

This valley may produce in ordinary seasons a sufficient supply for its inhabitants, but the Bedouins require the whole produce of the date harvest, which, together with the supplies sent into the interior, gives rise to a profitable trade through the medium of the port of Anjeer with Bahrein. Anjeer having been lately plundered by the Aieeman tribe, neither barley nor rice could be purchased at Ul-Ahsa.

In the afternoon the Kashif fulfilled that part of his promise which related to sending the camels, a Mihmundar, and a horse. The camp was disappearing, and we were soon on the move. I had not the pleasure to hear from the Kashif since the receipt of the present, and this evening he mounted and set off without making any inquiries respecting me. The Mihmundar also departed. It appears to me that in a Turkish camp hospitality or attention to strangers does not form any part of their military code. During my stay with the Turks I have as yet received no mark of personal attention from any of that nation.

We marched at 5 P.M. of 21st and reached the place appointed for rendezvous at S. At the village of Heweverat, which is walled, surrounded by a large date plantation, and well supplied with water from a hot spring and a large lake, this part of the desert appeared barren and dreary. We passed two camps of Bedouins in their black tents. I compute the distance to be 5 miles N.N.W. of Ul-Ahsa, the range of hills to the west running north and south.

July 22*nd*.—This day the people were busily employed filling their water-bags. We were to march in the evening by the northern route. During the three first marches the guides did not expect to meet with a single well of water. The Turks would not allow the camels to be removed from the camp to graze lest the Bedouins should drive off the whole. We marched 5-30 P.M., proceeding by a north-westerly course, and halted in the desert at 6-30 A.M. of 23rd. The pickets were very alert. This place is situated on higher ground than Ul-Ahsa. The desert is barren as usual, exhibiting only a few tufts of grass. This spot cannot be much frequented as there is not a drop of water to be procured.

(*To be Continue.*)

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* This tribe furnished the Joassmees of Ras-ul-Khima with a great number of volunteers, who embarked on board their boats for one or two voyages, according to the share of the spoil which was allotted to them.

† Superstition had a great deal to do with it. As Deriah had been famous for broaching schims in Islam, and has neet produced one or two females who have started new steven and caused great trouble.

* Notwithstanding this constraint or tie, this fellow did not return to Bushire for four months. It was fortunate that I had taken the precaution to send the letters in duplicate by a Causid, who reached the ship, and was paid on delivering them.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of* 1857 *and VII. of* 1865 *by the Legislative Council of India*.—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWANDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight		1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand			1s. 10⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... .. ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of* 20*th July* 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight			2s. 1d.
4 do.	do.	..	2s. 0½d.
3 do.	do.	..	2s. 0½d.
2 do.	do.	..	2s. 0½d.
1 month's	do.	..	2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ...			2s.
On Ireland and Scotland...			1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes..........			1s. 11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... .. 5 " "
" " 12 " ... .. 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs 50,000 *unless by special arrangement*.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of £25 each*, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum,
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement*.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight..	.. at 2s.	1d.	per rupee.
4	2s.	0¾d.	"
3	2s.	0½d.	"
2	2s.	0½d.	"
1	2s.	0¼d.	"
On Demand	2s.	0d.	"

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 18th April 1866

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન એન્ડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

दि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 *Shares of* 200 *Rupees each.*

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.	
" 4 "	2s.	0½d.	"	
" 3 "	2s.	0½d.	"	
" 1 "	2s.	0¼d.	"	
" on Demand	2s.	0d.	"	
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	"	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. }	1s.	11¾d.		

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 4 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov, 1865.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of* 1857 *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight..................	2s.	1d.	per rupee.	
3 do. do.	2s.	0½d.	"	
2 do. do.	2s.	0½d.	"	
1 do. do.	2s.	0¼d	"	
Demand.	2s.	0d.	"	

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1863.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.

Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice-President.

George Durrant, Esq.	C.E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.	D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.	W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq.	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund....................	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Pile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	d
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	31	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

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28th April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Redemption from Disease.—The hidden cause, the unsuspected source, of many a wasting sickness and failing strength have been developed by these admirable Pills, and the application of the Ointment to the malady thus discovered has rescued many valuable lives from a continued torture and premature end. Piles, in all the many forms under which they afflict mankind, such as fistulas, strictures, inflammations, ulcerations, internal, external, recent or chronic, are thus safely and speedily brought to a state of ease, and thence conducted to lasting cure. Both Ointment and Pills are innocent in composition; both are healing, purifying, and comforting; both are gentle in operation, and assist each other, ever helping, never harming Nature's acknowledged laws.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 12 and 13 Apollo Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SQUARE PIANO, AND HARMONIUM, &c., AT THE "MORLEY HALL," UPPER COLABA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit for sale by Public Auction, at the "Morley Hall," Upper Colaba, all the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, the property of a gentleman; the same comprises rich cut Glassware, Dinner and Tea sets, Hotwater Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frame, Butter-pot, Plated Spoons and Forks, &c., and the Furniture all open-carved well-seasoned Blackwood, such as Circular and Pier Tables, Sideboard, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Drawingroom and Easy Chairs, handsome Rocking Chairs, Chiffoniers, Hatstand, rich English Brussels and Hyderabad Carpets, Plated six light and single Hanging Argand Lamps with drops, a splendid Mahogany Square Pianoforte by "C. H. Schroder" (made expressly for McCombie and Wright), an Oakwood Harmonium with 18 Stops, carved Round Teapoys, four-post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, rich Water Colour Paintings in gilt frames, a pair of handsome Mirrors in gilt frames, Dispense and Copper Cooking Utensils, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A strongly built Hansom Cab, by "Paliser" of Finsbury Square, with glass shutters for the monsoon.

A second-hand Double Phaeton, with a pair of Ponies and Harness.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., of H. COKE, Esq.; the same comprises a set of rich cut Glass Ware, a neat Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Set, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Cutlery &c., and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as Circular and Pier Tables with marble slabs, Sofa Tables, Conversation and Cleopatra Couches, Easy, Priedieu and Drawingroom Chairs, Ottoman, Chiffoniers, Pictures, Carpets, Dining Tables, Sideboards, Screens, Dumbwaiter, Iron four-post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Camp Cots, three light, double and single hanging Argand Lamps with drops, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, a few dozen Plants in pots, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English-built light double seated Sociable. A pair of English and Australian Mares.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 7th May 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Jacaria's Musjid, in the Godown of Messrs. Fazel Mahomed Essa & Co., at 3 P. M., on account of the concerned,

F M E | 31 Bags Mauritius Sugar, damaged by salt water, per Ship *Agra*.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 " " Domestics.
300 " " T. Cloths.
7 Cases T. R. Sarries.
9 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
1 Case Sarries.
2 Cases Jamdany.
5 " Covered Ground Prints.
9 " Madder Regatta Stripes.
87 Boxes Cherry Fruits.
40 " superior Rubin Red Champagne.
21 " " Cos des Tournel Claret.
156 " " Madeira.
50 " rich Morocco Leather.
6 " superior Hats.
116 Pieces of Marble Slabs for Tables and Tombs of different sizes.
4 Pairs large size Looking Glasses.
1200 Rolls superior Wall Papers.
24 Boxes of assorted Perfumes.
50 Flower Vases with Domes.
13 Musical Boxes of 4 to 12 tunes.
2½ Pair Gilt Frames with Glasses.
50 Spare assorted sizes Glass Domes.
On account and risk of the Indentor, Somjee Lalljee—
4 Cases sundry Glassware.
On account and risk of the Indentor, Aba Fakira:—
12 Casks Dram Tumblers.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 7th May 1866.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at his Rooms, No. 8 in Meadow Street, the property of a gentleman, proceeded to England, consisting of Blackwood Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Chest of Drawers, Bedsteads, Plated, Glass, and Crockery Ware, Pictures, Lamps, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, and a variety of other Articles. Also, a large quantity of Bombay Bottled Porter in Quarts, and a few Cases of fresh Kingsford's Oswego Prepared Corn for Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c.

ALSO,

By order of the Shipping Master, the Effects of various deceased persons, amongst which are some new Bombay made large and small Working Boxes, a new China Silk Shawl, Handkerchiefs, Wearing Apparel, Ship Chests, and sundries.

BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.

SALE OF SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Pranlal Mathuradass, Esq., Agent Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at the Share Bazaar, near the Chartered Mercantile Bank, at 1 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned Shares, on account and risk of Bhoorashaw Girdhurlal viz.

18 Shares in the Bank of India. Two receipts viz. one for 12 Shares dated the 12th October 1864, and another receipt for 6 Shares dated the 12th October 1865.

12 Shares in the Bank of India second issues. Two receipts viz. one receipt for 8 Shares dated the 12th October 1864, and another receipt for 4 Shares dated the 12th October 1865.

7 Shares of the Royal Bank of India Second Issues. A receipt dated the 11th October 1865.

40 Shares of the Central Bank of India as follows:—
20 Shares numbered 2404 to 2413, 1580 to 1585, 7431 to 7436, and 18880.
20 Shares Second Issue numbered 35776 to 35785, 29392 to 29401.

55 Shares of the Royal Bank of India, numbered 24961 to 24970, 18061 to 18075, 7876 to 7885, 226 to 235, 24471 to 24480.

TERMS CASH.

TO BE LET,

An upper-roomed Dwelling House, No. 23, at Coiffer-khaddy Lane or Street, with compound, water well and waterpipes of Vehar Water, and good convenient premises for a family. Apply for particulars to Rustomjee Pestonjee, Auctioneer, No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort, or at Khetwaddy 5th Gully.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
No. 8, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 7th May 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

19 Bales Grey Madapollams.
12 " " Shirtings.
15 " " T. Cloth.
14 " " Jacconets.
2 Bales Grey Shirtings, 50 in. 9 lb. 14 oz. to 10 lb.
1 " " " 59 in. 9 lb.
1 " " " 45 in. 9 lb.
1 " " " 40 in. 8 lb.
2 " " " 45 in. 10 lb.
2 Cases Sponge.
20 Bales Grey Shirtings, 40 in. 5½ lb.

A quantity of Oilmanstores, Spirits, Wines, &c., consisting of assorted and Oriental Pickles, Jams and Jellies, Carrots, Raspberry Vinegar, Mustard Sauces, Turkey Figs, Ham, Veal, and Game Pies, Fruit in Syrup, Olives, French Capers, Cherry Brandy, Cordial Liqueurs, Holland Gin, &c., &c.

2 Cases Chocolate.
4 " Harness.
1 " Inkstands.
1 " assorted Files.
A few Hydro Pumps for Gardens.
2 Basoons, in Cases, complete, by Distin.
A few Cotton Gins.
A lot of Agricultural impliments.

AT 2 P. M.

A nearly new Mail Phaeton forming Wagonette, with a Grey Horse and Harness.

A bay draught Horse, goes in single and double harness, very strong and admirably adapted for hard work.

(Unless previously disposed of.)

A Silvery white Arab Horse, aged 6 years, free from vice and sound, goes both in Harness and Saddle.

SALE OF WROUGHT IRON THIEF AND FIRE-PROOF CHESTS AND SAFES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of very superior Thief and Fireproof Chests and Safes with double and single Doors and duplicate keys, of various sizes.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware of a gentleman leaving India, consisting of Cut Glassware, Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, Plated Ware, Sofa, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Round, Pier, Sofa and Dining Tables, Camp Cots, Bedsteads, Screen, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Cheffoniers, Easy, Drawingroom and Dressingroom Chairs, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, a nearly new Cottage Pianoforte, &c. &c.

The above will be on view from Monday the 7th inst.

SALE OF MALWA OPIUM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Hujareemull Chunderbhan, by order of Marwaree Rugoonath Jaganath:—

25 Chests Malwa Opium.

SALE OF TUCKER'S LAMPS.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of very elegant Tucker's Lamps, consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 light Hanging Lustres; also single light Hanging and Table Lamps.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given, that Purshotum Muncharam, will under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 7th day of April 1854, and made between Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Shoostry of the one part, and Govindram Bhawanee, the Agent of the said Purshotum Muncharam of the other part, sell by Public Auction through Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. the Auctioneers, on account and at the risk of the said Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan, at the premises, on SATURDAY the 12th day of May next, at 4 P. M., all that piece or parcel of land or garden ground, with the messuage or bungalow, stable, tenements, hereditaments and premises, built and standing thereon, and surrounded by a wall built of stone and chunam and belonging to the said premises, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, situate at the Mount Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 14165 7/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West and North sides thereof and partly on the East side by the garden and vacant ground lately belonging to the Estate of Soonabaee, the daughter of late Heerjee Jewanjee, deceased, but now forming the ground of the Albert and Victoria Museum, and on or towards the South and partly on the East side by the public road leading to the property called the Mount, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4.

Conditions of sale and further particulars can be obtained by applying to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. or at the Office of the undersiged.

W. H. THACKER,
Mortgagee's Solicitor.

TEAK LOGS, FIRST CLASS AUSTRALIAN AND BORNEO HARDWOOD TIMBER, JARRAH, MAHOGANY, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex *Devonshire*, *Impulse*, and *Beatrice*, consisting of Teak Logs, first class Australian and Borneo Hardwood Timber, Scantlings, Cuttings and Rafters.

N. B.—Catalogues with full specifications of each lot will be published, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.

IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.

(To close an account.)

28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1¼ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.

Bombay, 7th May 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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